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WARSAW PACT OFFICERS DISCUSS SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' UNITY

LD050725 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Col V. Shkarovskiy report: "Theoretical Conference"]

[Text] On 22 November, in the headquarters of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, a theoretical conference took place on the theme of "Strengthening Unity and Cooperation Among the Socialist Community Countries on Principles of Marxism-Leninism and Socialist Internationalism." The conference was opened by an introductory address from Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. Col Gen Avn A.N. Katrich delivered a report "Unity and Cooperation Among the Socialist Community Countries Is the Main Source of Their Strength and Invincibility". Those present listened with great attention to speeches by Maj Gen P.D. Khalkov of the Bulgarian People's Army, Col Z. Kristof of the Hungarian People's Army, Col E. Herrmann of the GDR National People's Army, Brig Gen S. Kalugin of the Polish Army, Col P.M. Constantinescu of the Romanian Army, Lt Gen A.G. Merezhkov, Maj Gen Engr R.G. Ponomarev, Col B.M. Yablokov, and Maj Gen Engr Ja. Yusak of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The conference participants' speeches stressed that the main foundation for close cooperation among the fraternal countries is the inviolable combat alliance of our communist and workers parties and the unity of their world outlook, aims and will in the leadership of the socialist states, in the building developed socialism and communism and in insuring a high level of defense of the allied countries.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF WARSAW PACT FORCES STAFF

LD041605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Lt Col V. Shkarovskiy report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] On 23 November a ceremonial meeting devoted to the 10th anniversary of the staff of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces was held in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. The ceremonial meeting was opened by Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces. Lt Gen A.G. Merezhko, deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, delivered the report. Generals and officers of the USSR Defense Ministry and allied armies and the military attaches to the Warsaw Pact states' embassies in the USSR were present in the Central House of the Soviet Army Red Banner Hall decked with the state flags of the fraternal socialist countries. Army General S.F. Akhromeyev; Bulgarian Maj Gen P.D. Khalkov of the Bulgarian People's Army; Maj Gen I. Fazekas of the Hungarian People's Army; Maj Gen K. Gottwald of the GDR National People's Army; Col M. Constantinescu of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Lt Gen B. Kucera of the Czechoslovak People's Army delivered speeches of greetings at the meeting.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN E. BERLIN FOR PRC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD041128 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, December 4, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, arrived here today. He will take part in the session of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Reportage on Meeting

For East European media reportage on the visit to the GDR by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his activities at the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee meeting in Berlin, see the German Democratic Republic and Intrabloc sections of the 4 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

PODKLYUCHNIKOV REVIEWS E. BLOC ECONOMY, EUROMISSILES, KAMPUCHEA

LD031331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[May Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Along the Road of Creation

The last month of the year--December--has begun. These days the world is once again looking toward Moscow, where a CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session have just been held. The plenum decision, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the session materials have attracted very great attention on all continents. People are studying and analyzing them and drawing conclusions. The chief conclusion is that the Soviet Union is making confident progress. Implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the Soviet people have achieved important new successes over the past 4 years of the 5-year plan.

The USSR state plan of economic and social development for 1980 adopted by our country's supreme organ of people's power devotes great attention to the development of the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties. It graphically attests to the CPSU's concern for the constant development of relations of friendship and cooperation with other socialist community countries on the basis of joint planning activities. It reflects the level of socialist economic integration already reached within the CEMA framework and provides for the USSR's active participation in further deepening production specialization and cooperation with fraternal states. The plan for the last year of the Soviet 5-year plan incorporates the requirements of the long-term targeted programs adopted by the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions with a view to jointly resolving the very important economic tasks facing the socialist community countries.

The year 1980 will be one of active preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The communists of Socialist Romania recently held their highest forum. The working people of People's Poland are preparing for the next PZPR congress. Acting as the vanguard in the building of the new society, the socialist community countries' fraternal communist and workers parties are guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and are further strengthening close ties and comprehensive cooperation among themselves.

The striking contrast between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism can be sensed particularly strongly these days. On the one hand there are the impressive plans being implemented by the inspired labor of the fraternal peoples; optimism and confidence in tomorrow. But on the other hand there are deepening economic and political contradictions, fierce competition and lack of prospects. All this made itself known at the Dublin meeting of prime ministers of the Common Market countries. Pessimistic assessments of what lies in store for the capitalist economy are now particularly proliferating as the end of the year looms on the horizon. The judgment from these assessments is that the capitalist world economy, which has hardly recovered from the consequences of the 1973-1975 crisis, is now approaching the threshold of another economic slump.

Thanks to the successes of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and to their peace-loving policy, the influence of real socialism on the course of world development is continuing to grow. [paragraph continues]

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which demonstrate the Soviet people's peaceful creative aspirations, strike a mighty new blow at the slanderous fabrications about the "Soviet threat" which allegedly exists. No one can overlook the facts. These indicate that the Soviets' spending on defense needs is not increasing but is even being reduced somewhat. This is further evidence that the USSR is far from any aggressive designs.

The countries of real socialism, which are developing stably and dynamically, need lasting and reliably insured peace and the deepening of detente. To this end they coordinate their efforts in the international arena. It has been announced that a session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee will be held in Berlin early in December.

A routine session of these states' Defense Ministers Committee will take place in Warsaw in December. There is no doubt that both meetings will serve to further coordinate the fraternal countries' actions in the struggle against the plans of the West's aggressive forces and for disarmament.

Begin Talks Immediately

The Soviet peace initiatives set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his Berlin speech of 6 October and in his answer to the PRAVDA correspondent published on 6 November are the linchpin of the debate taking place in the world on questions of strengthening peace. As press commentaries show, these intiatives have greatly impressed the world public. Many politicians and commentators point out that these proposals are characterized by a balanced, realistic approach to evaluating the situation which is taking shape in Europe as a result of the fact that the United States and NATO are stubbornly pushing their plan to deploy in West European countries new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons--Pershing II and cruise missiles capable of striking at Soviet territory. The deployment of these weapons will result in the exacerbation of the situation in Europe and in the whipping up of the arms race.

The Soviet Union's stand with regard to NATO's plans was explained once again by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, during his visit to the FRG. Clarity and logic distinguish this stand. The Soviet Union believes that it is necessary strictly to adhere to the principle of equality and equal security. Approximate equality of forces exists at present between East and West, as U.S. President J. Carter and a number of other prominent politicians of NATO countries have repeatedly acknowledged. Consequently, it is necessary to proceed from this. But the implementation of the plans to deploy new types of nuclear weapons in West Europe would result in the existing equilibrium being upset.

Opposing these dangerous plans, the Soviet Union proposes to Western powers an immediate start on talks, during which it is prepared to discuss even the question of reducing the number of Soviet missile launchers compared with the present number. You might think that the West should simply seize upon this offer! Nothing of the sort is happening, however. FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher and a number of other Western leaders say otherwise. First, they say, let NATO adopt a decision to produce American medium-range missiles and to deploy them in West Europe at its council session in mid-December, and only then will it be possible to hold talks. [paragraph continues]

It is perfectly obvious that some people in the West would like first to change the correlation of forces in their favor and then hold talks from a "position of strength." Proceeding from this, the British Tories have put forward a speculative formula of "detente through deterrence." Confirming these plans, London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes: "As soon as full agreement is reached on the question of acquiring and deploying new nuclear weapons...the NATO countries will hold talks from a position of strength." The stand taken by H.-D. Genscher appears highly illogical in this connection. He recently declared: "The West lays down no prior political conditions for disarmament talks with the Soviet Union." But surely it is obvious that the way NATO formulates the question means precisely that it is laying down political conditions which destroy the basis of talks?

The illogic of the stand taken by NATO is so obvious that it is even noted by a number of Western press organs. Thus, the British newspaper the TIMES, analyzing the correlation of armed forces and armaments in Europe and the possible consequences' of the deployment of new nuclear missile weapons on the territory of the NATO countries, writes: "It would be madness to let slip even a slight possibility of negotiations."

The most reactionary section of the press in the NATO countries tries to view the precision, directness and lack of ambiguity of the position taken by the Soviet Union on a question on which the political climate in Europe depends to a decisive degree, as some sort of threat to the West. But these assertions immediately met with an authoritative rebuff. Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, referring to the joint announcement signed in Bonn at the end of A. A. Gromyko's visit, said that he 'was unable to note any threats." In this connection, the West German press's attention was attracted by the following words from the announcement: "The sides reaffirmed that they see no sensible alternative to the policy of detente." As for the Soviet Union, it is proving its loyalty to detente by specific deeds.

The plans of the Pentagon and the NATO leadership connected with the medium-range missiles are causing alarm among broad circles of the West European public which realizes that in the event of a conflict West Europe would be the target for a retaliatory strike. Denmark adopted a special position: This country's government, it is reported, will recommend at the NATO Council session in December that the taking of a decision on the production of the new U.S. missiles and their deployment in West Europe be deferred for 6 months. In Britain, NATO's dangerous plans have been resolutely condemned by the labor party deputies while in Belgium they have been condemned by the Socialist Party. Voices opposing these plans are being heard loudly in Norway and the Netherlands.

There is one path to the practical solution of the question of the medium-range missiles--initiating talks. "The Soviet Union," L. I. Brezhnev said, replying to a PRAVDA correspondent's question, "believes that they must be embarked upon immediately. We are ready for this. It is the West's turn to speak. It is important, however, that no hasty actions should be taken which might complicate the situation and prevent the attainment of positive results. There will be more chances of obtaining these results if no decisions on the production of these weapons and their deployment in West Europe are taken before the outcome of the talks. Conversely, these chances will be undermined if such decisions are taken in NATO."

Operation "Kampuchea"

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is gradually overcoming the grave heritage bequeathed by the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Beijing puppet regime. Here is how the Indian newspaper JAI HIND describes the present situation in the country. The people's revolutionary power has been established everywhere in Kampuchea. All strata of the population fully support the activity of Heng Samrin's government, which is taking effective steps to normalize life and to restore the national economy. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states are rendering considerable aid to the long-suffering Kampuchean people.

But Western and Beijing propaganda depict the situation in the country as being completely different. From one day to the next it is making attempts to present matters as though the term "genocide" were applicable to the present situation in Kampuchea. Who needs this, and why?

To all appearances, this is being done because the United States and China are jointly conducting the "Kampuchea" operation in the international arena. Here each is totally unconcerned with the destiny of the long-suffering Kampuchean people. As is well known, during its aggression in Indochina the United States killed 600,000 Kampuchean inhabitants and caused enormous material damage to the country. Even more monstrous crimes are on Beijing's conscience--its henchmen Pol Pot and Ieng Sary organized the murder of 3 million people. On the other hand the United States and China are united by the common desire to hinder the development of Socialist Vietnam. They need the flagrant falsification of the situation in Kampuchea to justify interference in its internal affairs, to slander the internationalist policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and prepare the ground for China's new hegemonistic and expansionist actions in Southeast Asia.

It is not without interest to note that surprising changes have taken place in the assessments of the Kampuchean problem. Only last year the U.S. President was calling Pol Pot and his minions "the basest violators of human rights." But now the vestiges of the Pol Pot gangs entrenched on the other side of the Thai border are called in the West the "resistance forces." The London newspaper THE GUARDIAN gave an explanation for the reasons for this transformation. It transpires that the "war of resistance" these gangs are waging "accords with the West's strategic interests."

Thailand is now being increasingly involved in this dirty game. According to an AP correspondent who has visited these parts "Thailand, which officially holds a neutral position, has allowed the Pol Pot army to create supply centers on Thai territory and the Thai Army is prepared to cooperate with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in its operations along the border." At the same time, THE GUARDIAN writes, the United States has recently been increasing the numerical strength of its military personnel in Thailand and has stepped up military deliveries to this country.

The facts show that to support the Pol Pot men, the West is shamelessly using the food aid which various international organizations are earmarking for the Kampuchean people. On this score the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, criticizing the West's actions, writes: "There is one way of helping this country's people. That way is to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is essential to admit that the People's Revolutionary Council controls the country's forces and to stop arming and feeding the vestiges of the Pol Pot troops sheltering in Thailand."

Since the Pol Pot supporters have totally compromised themselves in the eyes of the world public opinion, the West and Beijing are beginning to prepare stand-by variants for an intervention in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Some "nationalist forces" allegedly prepared to "continue resistance" are being hastily knocked together.

The Kampuchean people are now celebrating the first anniversary of the formation of the National United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea. In the program it adopted at the time the front urged all patriotic forces to rise to a resolute struggle to overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and create a truly democratic, independent state marching along the path to socialism. The Kampuchean people are firmly following this path.

"No imperialist or reactionary forces," the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry statement distributed as an official UN General Assembly document says, "will be able to turn back the process of revolutionary transformations."

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON IRAN

LD050942 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In New York the Security Council has called for a peaceful solution of the crisis in the relations between Iran and the United States. The resolution adopted on Tuesday appeals to both sides to exercise the utmost restraint. The resolution also calls for the release of American hostages. Earlier Iran said it would reject any resolution by the United Nations if it fails to meet demands for the extradition of the deposed shah and for the return of the money plundered by the shah.

According to the NEWSWEEK magazine the United States is considering plans of direct military intervention in Iran to topple the present leadership there. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that six United States warships, headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk joined in the Gulf of Oman a navy task force already there.

BRIEFS

25TH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION--Leningrad, November 30, TASS--The territory of the Antarctica which could well accommodate several European states will be studied during the coming south polar summer by geologists and geophysicists of the 25th Soviet expedition to the "white continent." The scientists and specialists have left today from Leningrad by diesel motor ship "Mikhail Somov." The ship will take the scientists to the icy shelf Filhner where the "Druzhnaya" seasonal base is situated. From there, the expedition members will, by plane and cross-country vehicles, make a number of trips deep into the continent to mountain ranges which have so far been little studied. Besides visual observation and collection of geological material, the scientists will study the under-ice relief of the continent and its structure, using precision geophysical instruments. Taking part in the activities will be guests of the Soviet expedition--representatives of research centres of the GDR and the USA. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD]

PETROV VIEWS U.S. PLANS FOR MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAN

LD050139 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0001 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

["Display Prudence and Restraint"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 December, (TASS)--PRAVDA today publishes the following article by Aleksey Petrov on American-Iranian relations:

Tensions in American-Iranian relations are growing. The latest actions taken by the United States show that Washington, by all accounts, has decided to increase the tension [nakal] in the crisis and turn it into one of the serious international conflicts of postwar times.

The anti-Iranian campaign has taken on an unprecedented scale in the U.S. press. Statements and calls, one more bellicose than the other, can be seen on the pages of the American press and heard from the rostrums of Congress. Demands to "punish," energetically "chastise" and "teach a lesson" to Iran are gushing forth. Some congressmen suggest presenting Iran with an ultimatum, the refusal of which would become the signal for initiating military actions. Others demand a review of American diplomacy regarding countries in that part of the world and urge a return to the notorious "big stick" policy invented by Theodore Roosevelt at the beginning of this century.

White House statements speak more and more rarely about intentions to seek peaceful ways of resolving the present American-Iranian crisis, and "other alternatives of actions" to which the United States will allegedly be forced to resort are cropping up with increasing frequency.

The diplomatic steps being taken by American representatives in the UN Security Council or at the International Court, as the United States itself admits, must first and foremost convince U.S. and international opinion that the United States has, so to speak, "exhausted" peaceful means of settling the conflict and has no other way out of the existing situation than through the use of force.

There are more than enough facts showing that preparations are underway for the use of force. In the area of the Near and Middle East, directly adjoining Iran, American naval, air force and landing forces are drawn up. As the Washington POST states, not since World War II have such large U.S. naval forces been concentrated in waters near Iran. Fighter-bombers--of which there are over 350--on American aircraft carriers are capable of hitting "the most varied targets in Iran." A bombing strike from these aircraft, the paper writes, could be made either using atom bombs powerful enough to hit major areas such as oil deposits or using special bombs which could knock out individual oil-refining enterprises.

There are reports that the Pentagon in mounting operations against Iran intends to rely on Israel and to use bases in Egypt and in the Indian Ocean. Israel has already itself publicly offered its services to Washington.

Regardless, there is direct evidence of crude military-political pressure on Iran from one of the mightiest states, militarily speaking, in the world.

An alarming and dangerous situation is arising. The United States, a permanent member of the Security Council sharing, with its other members, in accordance with the UN Charter, chief responsibility for maintaining peace, is essentially resorting to blackmail vis-a-vis another sovereign state. Instead of setting an example of restraint, responsibility and coolness in the situation that has come about and redoubling efforts to find a reasonable way out of the situation, not allowing emotions to boil over, certain U.S. circles are increasingly shifting the emphasis on force.

It is asserted that this is happening in response to holding hostage, contrary to the norms of international law, the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. It is beyond dispute that the seizure of the American Embassy is of itself not in accordance with international convention on respect for diplomatic privileges and immunity. However, this act should not be taken out of the general context of American-Iranian relations, nor should the United States' actions with respect to Iran, which in no way accord with the rules of law and morals, be forgotten.

For was not international law also flouted by the actions of the U.S. special services, which in 1953 organized the overthrow of the legitimate government in Iran and foisted the shah's arbitrariness and lawlessness on the Iranian people which lasted a quarter of a century? And does the position of those Washington circles which reject the Iranian people's demands for handing over the shah and for returning to the country billions worth of wealth plundered by him really have much in common with international law?

In his interview on San Francisco television Senator E. Kennedy said: "The shah was at the head of one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind. How can the United States be justified in taking in a man who wanted to come here and remain here with this countless billions of dollars stolen from Iran?" "The United States is harboring a murderer and robber," stated A. Young, the former U.S. representative at the United Nations. "It is therefore logical that the Iranian people are demanding the extradition of the shah from the United States to put him on trial for the crimes he has committed."

The nonextradition of the shah has been declared by some in the United States as practically a "matter of national honor." However, the harboring of a criminal by no means enhances the honor and prestige of the country.

International law, like any law in general, does not recognize double standards. The indisputability of the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic missions cannot serve as a justification nor even less as a pretext for the violation of the sovereignty of an independent state--another principle forming the core of all international law.

The present attempts by the United States to blackmail Iran, having drawn up its forces towards Iran's borders, and to dictate to it by force its line of conduct is a crude violation of international legal norms.

It is inadmissible that the American Embassy incident to which, of course, must be found a just solution on a basis acceptable to both sides, has become a prologue for a dangerous military provocation threatening international peace.

Our country comes out, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "against interference from the outside in Iran's internal affairs by whoever, in whatever form and on whatever pretext." This stand by the Soviet Union remains unaltered because only by the strict observance in practice by all states, large and small, of the principle of respect for the soviereignty of other countries, noninterference in their internal affairs, of generally accepted norms of international contact and a thorough search for peaceful solutions to any controversial issues, will it be possible to preserve peace between peoples and to strengthen international security.

NOVOYE VREMYA Article

LD051229 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 30 Nov 79 pp 10-11 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov dispatch: "'Going All the Way': Where?"]

[Text] New York, 26 November--The NEW YORKER is one of the "heavyweight" magazines aimed at the "thinking public." An editorial published in its latest issue praises Washington's restraint and circumspection in its approach to international affairs, particularly the events in Iran. The NEW YORKER writes: "Aware of the boundlessness of the military might at our disposal, we are deliberately refusing to use it and are choosing a policy of restraint, proceeding from respect for the fate of the totally innocent civilian population." At the beginning of last week the well-known Washington observer, Haynes Johnson, paid tribute to the President's desire to dissociate himself from the "hawks'" appeals. "He has displayed a sense of moderation and firmness," Johnson wrote, "and has not allowed himself to succumb to emotionally charged appeals to 'do something,' by which is implied to use force, to show the flag and to demonstrate vaunted U.S. military might. As far as can be judged, this President has learned recent lessons connected with the use of force apparantly left unheeded by others."

Back on 19 November the President categorically rejected a "military solution." The same day the New York TIMES noted that "the administration is still convinced that world public opinion, like diplomatic contacts, provides the best chances for a peaceful solution of the crisis."

On the afternoon of Tuesday 20 November a conference was held in the White House. Taking part in it were Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security assistant, Secretary of State C. Vance, Defense Secretary H. Brown and Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The conference lasted over an hour, after which an official statement was made. It spoke of the intention to use "other means at the United States' disposal" apart from peaceful ones. In talks with correspondents an administration spokesman began to stress the possibility of using the armed forces. The actual statement about "other means" was accompanied by an order to an aircraft carrier formation based in Subic Bay (the Philippines) to go immediately to the Indian Ocean.

The press stressed the "unexpectedness" of the turn in Washington's policy, thus making it understood that it is dictated by factors which do not depend on the United States. The facts do not corroborate this. The gamble on strength was a poorly disguised secret. It is true that Washington had frequently refused this possibility in public, but it had done so only with respect to military plans to release the hostages. At the same time numerous reports on a "detailed study" of such plans in the Pentagon and the White House have kindled bellicose feelings. The demand to "go all the way" has become the leitmotif of the noisy anti-Iranian campaign.

This campaign consists of many elements, but they all easily form an overall picture. As usual, the "hawks" have set the tone. Former New Hampshire Governor Meldrim Thomson demanded that an ultimatum be issued: either the hostages are released within 72 hours or the U.S. Air Force will bomb the oilfields. Congressman George Hansen stated that he would submit a resolution on the President's impeachment if he did not take "firm steps." The marines took over from the politicians. "They all want to go out there to bust their heads," a Washington POST correspondent quoted a bartender from the military base at Quantico (Virginia) as saying. Understandably, a New York TIMES correspondent found the same picture at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After that anonymous "Defense Department spokesmen" were given the chance to speak. In their opinion, which was immediately widely publicized, "Iran's Armed Forces are incapable of defending the country against an outside threat" and "U.S. military penetration will encounter no difficulties."

Statements by retired "celebrities", former Secretary of Defense and Energy J. Schlesinger, former Secretary of State H. Kissinger and former NATO General A. Haig are being commented on in every way. The United States has become a "helpless giant," they say, and must revise its foreign policy doctrine. Since the Vietnam War, J. Schlesinger says, for instance, U.S. positions have weakened almost everywhere in the world. Then he complains that "the United States has discarded the role of 'world gendarme' in an attempt to adapt to the growing might of other states. The process of this adaptation and the limitations connected with it have obviously gone too far."

"If the Iranian situation has a bright side," Joseph Sisco, once an eminent State Department official, echoes, "then it lies in the hope of ridding ourselves of the 'Vietnam syndrome,'" that is, of the fear of resorting to armed interference in the affairs of other states.

The announcement of the intention [namereniye] to resort to the use of the armed force marks the second stage in the development of the crisis. The New York TIMES believes it is its duty to warn of the possible outcome. "If Carter takes military steps now," the newspaper quotes a West European diplomat, "they will mark the end of U.S. influence in this region."

N.Y. TIMES CITED ON FAILURE TO FIND SAFE HAVEN FOR SHAH

LD041136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The New York TIMES reports that the United States has so far had no success in their attempts to find a permanent safe haven for the former shah. There are no signs that any country, with the exception of Egypt, is prepared to accept him. The paper also reports that the United States is obstinately rejecting the idea of handing the shah over to the Iranian authorities.

KORNILOV HITS 'MALICIOUS FABRICATIONS' ON ROLE IN IRAN

LD041204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1109 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

["Familiar Handwriting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

And so, the latest fabrication about "the hand of Moscow"--this time it has been discovered in Iran. It was discovered by the American observers Evans and Novak, who proclaim on the pages of the Washington POST that the USSR is allegedly "interested" in deepening the present crisis in American-Iranian relations....

Well, it would be difficult to expect different "discoveries" from Evans and Novak: These gentlemen have long since recommended themselves as professional misinformers and slanderers who are working on the orders of the CIA. But here is what attracts attention: Simultaneously, similar fabrications have appeared on the pages of another paper, this time the West German DIE SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG.

The writers of this publication have gone even further than the Washington slanderous duet. Seized by the itch of anti-Soviet incitement, they have gone as far as to say that, in their words, the seizure of the American Embassy in Iran was carried out with the participation of..."the Soviet secret services."

The reader is entitled to say: Gibberish. Gibberish, indeed, but the question cannot help arising: How can it be explained that now--when the tension in Iranian-American relations is mounting and the United States is continuing, in spite of the demands of the Iranian people, to shelter the deposed shah, who, as Senator E. Kennedy states, "was at the head of one of the cruelest regimes in the history of mankind"--that two apparently completely different Western press organs are with such synchronization putting into circulation one and the same ill-intentioned fabrication?

It is not difficult to find an answer to this question. The point is that, judging by everything, certain circles in the United States would very much like to still the wave of indignation of the Iranian people over Washington's actions by any means and any methods and to replace it with something else; Ayatollah Khomeyni recently predicted with full justification that the CIA was preparing new provocations against Iran. These same circles are at the bottom of the malicious fabrications about "the hand of Moscow" in Iran. In their nasty little article in the Washington POST Evans and Novak directly refer to the fact that their "information" was derived from the American secret service. It is that same handwriting that clearly emerges in the fabrications of DIE SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG. A familiar handwriting.

BALTIMORE SUN, N.Y. TIMES CITED ON IRAN SITUATION

LD041525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Kazbek Basev]

[Text] Now we have reports on American-Iranian relations. Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, stated in an interview with LE FIGARO that Iran had undertaken all measures to avoid confrontation with the United States when it became known that the former shah had been allowed entry into that country.

Iran, he said, had asked for two Iranian doctors to be allowed to examine the shah in order to establish whether he really needed treatment, following which the United States' position could be explained to the Iranians. However, this request was refused. In the words of the Iranian minister, his government had done everything to find a way out of the situation which had arisen. The minister again demanded that the shah be handed over and stressed that the American hostages would be put on trial.

At the same time, according to news agencies, a representative of the U.S. State Department stated at a routine press conference that the situation in Tehran remained unchanged. He stressed that in seeking the liberation of the American hostages the United States would continue to use legislative and diplomatic measures before undertaking other actions.

Observers do not exclude the possibility of the use by the United States of armed force to solve the crisis. The Baltimore SUN reported that the U.S. naval base in Bahrain had, without undue fuss, been turned into a strongpoint of military operation by the Near Eastern grouping of the U.S. Navy. The Pentagon, according to a naval representative's admission, had never before sent such a powerful and numerous armada of naval vessels to that region.

At the same time, the Baltimore SUN notes, the U.S. administration is getting closer to offering the shah permanent asylum. After the refusal of Mexico to grant the shah permission to enter the country, the United States tried to gain agreement on his departure to some other place. But these attempts produced no results. Another U.S. paper, the New York TIMES, points out that after the United States had approached practically every major Western country it became clear that there were no signs that any country other than Egypt was ready to receive the shah.

MAGAZINE SAYS IRANIAN 'COUP D'ETAT' BEING DISCUSSED

ID051044 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 5 Dec 79 ID

[Text] New York, December 5, TASS--The United States is elaborating plans of staging a coup d'etat in Iran.

According to the American magazine NEW YORK, two weeks after the seizure by the Iranian students of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and its employees as hostages, the Carter administration started examing a series of possible economic and military actions aimed at removing Ayatollah Khomeyni from his present post. The U.S. Government came to a conclusion that this step meets the "national interests" of the country. High ranking administration officials do not discuss in public the possibility of the direct U.S. interference in Iran's domestic affairs. Still, such a variant is now being discussed at the National Security Council, the CIA, the Pentagon and other governmental bodies, the magazine points out.

CARTER ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO RUN FOR REELECTION

ID042100 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 4 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Washington, December 4, TASS--President of the United States Jimmy Carter has officially announced that he will stand for nomination for the presidency of the United States from the Democratic Party at the elections of 1980.

Thus, there are three main contenders of the U.S. presidency from the Democratic Party at the elections next year--Jimmy Carter, Senator Edward Kennedy and California Governor Edmund Brown.

PRAVDA HITS 'METAMORPHOSIS' OF KISSINGER'S ATTITUDE ON DETENTE

ID031541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 79 p 5 ID

[G. Vasilyev article under rubric "International Notes": "On Hawk's Wings"]

[Text] An American will not be surprised at a change of political masks. At yesterday's Democrat becoming a Republican. A liberal metamorphosing into a conservative. A former "dove" flapping hawk's wings. Opportunism, unscrupulousness, readiness for anything for the sake of immediate benefits--these features are typical of a bourgeois politician's career.

Our newspaper has already written about the promilitarist, inflammatory statements of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the recent NATO conference in Brussels. Since then the indefatigable Henry has found time to say a lot more, and all in the same spirit. The doctor of philosophy and professor at Georgetown University is rapidly going downhill into the gloomy valley where cold war dinosaurs and mastodons of anticommunism roam. We used to know Kissinger as a politician not devoid of realism, as a figure involved in the process of normalizing Soviet-American relations and in preparing the SALT II treaty. The "new Kissinger" is a "hawk" intimidating his listeners with the "Soviet military danger" and calling for an arms buildup. On listening to this bellicose screaming, you think: Is it the same Henry? For the professor's new revelations are very like the standard invocations of his namesake--Henry Jackson, "Senator for Boeing."

Kissinger's latest contribution to the bad cause of misinforming the public is a lengthy interview in the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. The questions and answers resemble a kind of game of giveaway (poddavki). The corresponsent of the publication, which is known to be close to circles of the military-industrial complex, puts forward questions full of false premises, and the interviewee readily develops them, reinforcing them with his own not yet quite evaporated authority:

[Question] It is said that the United States is losing the competition in the sphere of strategic might.

[Answer] Our relative position is steadily worsening.... The imbalance in the military sphere is growing.

[Question] What can be done to reverse this unfavorable trend?

[Answer] Immediately and firmly launch a broad effort in the military sphere in order to eliminate the lag that exists in strategic forces, in theater nuclear arms and in conventional armed forces. Otherwise, some sort of disturbance will prove mathematically inevitable....

This interview has just about everything: "communist expansionism," the bugaboo of the "Soviet military presence" in Cuba and calls for the latest American medium-range missiles to be deployed in West Europe at all costs. He is even scornful of the SALT II treaty, in whose preparation the former secretary of state was involved: The agreement "inspires a false sense of security."

Yet not so long ago Kissinger was saying something else. He would publicly declare that there is no alternative to the relaxation of tension, acknowledge the general equality of the Soviet and U.S. military forces and voice the hope that the arms race could be halted. In the opinion of experts, Kissinger's metamorphoses are easily explained: his professor's gown is too constricting for him. The indefatigable Henry is dying to get back into politics. He wants to become a senator. But since times in America are not simple--the military-industrial complex has sharply stepped up its activities--the best way to achieve his desired goal, in his opinion, is to flap the tails of his professional gown like hawk's wings.

It is said that among friends Henry Kissinger used to like to parody Dr Strangelove--the half-mad nuclear scientist featured in the movie "Dr Strangelove, or How I learned To Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb."

He entertained his friends in the total conviction that no one would take his parodies seriously. But, really, it is hard to shake off the feeling of surprise when you see a responsible politician of yesterday in the role of someone who, even if he has not yet come to love war, is at any rate already smitten with tender feelings toward missiles.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON TONING DOWN OF HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

LD031102 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Today I'd like to draw your attention to something I think is rather significant. It's the report published a short while ago in the United States examining how the United States is fulfilling the Helsinki accords of 1975, specifically a section dealing with human rights. That report was drawn up by a Commission on European Security and Cooperation which included 12 congressmen and State Department and Pentagon representatives, one from each [branch of the armed forces].

However before getting down to the document itself I'd like to draw your attention to something that's interesting and revealing but which you might have failed to notice, being swamped daily by the materials of the United States news media. In the past few months the human rights topic, if one examines statements by Washington politicians and United States press comment, has receded into the background--even the deep background. Let's recall how things stood some 2 or 3 years ago. Human rights talk in what was apparently a well orchestrated move, began to dominate the scene pushing out all other topics. Day in day out the top men in Washington and the United States news media held forth on that subject hurling angry tirades against others and making boastful assertions when speaking about the situation in the United States. (?Morals were preached) in Washington with the purpose of telling other nations how to live and what order to establish to get the White House's stamp of approval and be recognized in America as champions of genuine democracy.

Without an attempt at even token modesty the top men in Washington assumed what they regarded as the right to hand out to anybody outside America certificates of decency and good behavior. One of the men behind the whole idea was the President's national security adviser, Dr. Brzezinski, and he both orally and in the press proclaimed the human rights campaign, as it was called, the main direction of the Carter administration's foreign policy, its ideological and moral basis. I recall it all and would like our listeners to ask themselves why Washington and the United States news media are now dealing much less with the human rights topic and rather reluctantly at that.

I'd like our listeners to ask themselves what the reason is for the fact that what had once been termed as the cornerstone of America's foreign policy is now being turned into something that officials and the United States press alike are dealing with much more rarely and with greater caution. Could it be that Washington's 2 years of efforts have led to a cardinal change in the human rights reel both inside the United States and abroad and today there is no reason to alert the public to human rights violation on a mass and systematic scale? Or maybe the top men in the Carter administration consider that all the rhetoric and political gestures (?sent our from) Washington with such pomp and circumstances have solved the problem and the attention to the use can be lessened.

To think that way and to assert such ideas would mean going against the truth and the truth is that today, too, the human rights problems is quite acute but not in the way United States propaganda was in the past period depicting it. It looks like the venture of the ever-so-wise Zbigniew Brzezinski and those who believed him has well turned into a political boomerang which hit back at the United States and its political interests. The Washington leadership belatedly realized this and is not trying to tone down the propaganda campaign it had put so much efforts and money into not so long ago.

Indeed, let's try to examine, at least in brief, what's happened. When embarking on the human rights venture its initiators had at least two aims in mind: First, to start up a big propaganda hullabaloo against the socialist countries and socialist democracy and make those countries defendants, and secondly, to acquire from United States foreign policy a sort of ideological basis that would help to present the openly-expanionist line as a kind of crusade in defense of somebody's trampled rights.

Now what was the result? The organizers of the campaign directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries got the names of a few dozen citizens of those countries, persons whose rights were allegedly being violated. But if you recall everything that you read and heard about the subject over the past period you'll most likely agree with me that the United States public was persistently being fed the same names--and there were not so many of them--and the same facts. Closer examination will reveal that each time the real issue was not the persecution of dissidents, as the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign claimed, but bringing persons to account for concrete facts of violating existing laws. For such violations a person would be brought to account in any democratic country.

When the Washington politicians were raising the human rights issue they, contrary to their desire, attracted the attention of the United States and international public to appalling scandalous facts of violations of many elementary rights in the United States, and the issue concerned not dozens or hundreds but millions of United States citizens whose rights are in one way or another trampled on and violated in the most vicious manner. The world public's attention was riveted to the continuing discrimination of the 25 million black Americans. The recent case of klansmen murdering innocent black Americans has only underscored yet again that racial discrimination continues in your country. The whole world heard the protests of the American Indians who, during their famous 1978 march on Washington, sharply accused the establishment which claims it protects human rights regardless of the people's color. [words indistinct] against the background of the Washington human rights campaign by the refusal of America's lawmakers to put an end to the age-old injustice and give America's women equal rights with men. Finally, it became impossible to evade the question: Is the right to work a component of inalienable human rights? If it is then how to explain that while in the socialist countries the right is guaranteed by the constitution and is insured by the actual state of things, millions of Americans continue to be deprived of their right to a job, to free education, medical care and to really worthy security in old age.

The Washington boomerang, when it hit back, revealed a lack of farsightedness on the part of those who let the genie out of the bottle. In the foreign policy area official Washington fared just poorly. The propaganda campaign on the human rights issue laid bare the hypocrisy of the men in Washington who are shedding crocodile tears for a few dozen renegades in the socialist countries but supported such human rights champions as the shah of Iran, the blood-thirsty dictator Somoza, the executioner Pak Chong-hui and many other Washington clients past and present.

In this case too the [word indistinct] character of the human rights champions in Washington DC far from increasing America's moral capital led to the opposite result. This I feel is precisely the reason why official Washington is discreetly, without extra commotion, beginning to tone down the campaign to which it had only recently attached such great attention.

And now a few words about the report I mentioned at the beginning of today's talk. The document is no doubt significant because it reveals the clearly defensive positions taken by its authors. They no longer try to advance; instead they are engaged in justifications and actually admit that in a number of key issues the situation in the United States is far removed from what is stipulated by the Helsinki conference's Final Act. The authors of the report admit in particular that racial discrimination in a varying degree and political motives play a quite definite role when arresting or persecuting individuals and when meting out savage sentences. The report also admits a lack of progress in desegregation in the schools, in the situation of women and ethnic groups including native Americans. The authors of the report apparently aimed at prettifying the general state of affairs so as to show the public that it's not so bad with human rights in the United States as many think it is. But here it should be said that the authors of the report just didn't cope with the task. That bulky 300-page report on human rights in the United States could, however, in my view be an excellent tombstone on the campaign that Washington launched with such fanfare and which it is now having to wind up with such apparent confusion.

ZA RUBEZHOM COMMENTS ON FIRST STAGES OF PRESIDENTIAL RACE

LD291349 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian no 48 Signed to Press 22 Nov 79 pp 12-13 LD

[Daniil Kraminov dispatch: "United States: Fall of Alarms and Apprehensions"]

[Excerpt] Washington-New York--Premature "Run"

It is in a complex economic, political, social, spiritual and moral atmosphere that the United States has entered unusually early on the period of particularly acute interparty struggle attending the presidential elections. During our stay in the United States the controversy over the elections was so constant and heated, as though polling day were approaching, although there are still 12 months to go before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1980, when voting will take place. In the course of 1 week three White House hopefuls announced their wish to "run" for president, as people in the United States call the tremendous effort--flights and trips around the country, numerous speeches, millions of handshakes and kisses for children and old ladies, tens of thousands of meetings in streets and houses--undertaken by those who yearn to occupy the President's position. [paragraph continues]

The same week saw the first fund-raising evening in New York devoted to collecting contributions to Senator Edward Kennedy's officially registered fund, while in Washington there appeared a committee to elect Jerry Brown as president. The governor of California himself, who long ago left sunny and dry Sacramento to visit one state after another on the cold, windy and rainy east coast, publicly announced that he will arrive in the capital in the next few days and from there offer himself to the voters for the post of the next U.S. president.

The noisy speeches by all 10 Republican contenders did not create such excitement in Washington as the emergence of the youngest of the Kennedy brothers as a rival to Carter, the incumbent President. In all public opinion polls conducted over the past year Edward Kennedy has been ahead of both Carter and of the Republican contenders for the White House. With the backing of these polls the major newspapers, television centers and other mass news media--these, as is known, are in the hands of the richest U.S. capitalist leadership, to which the Kennedy family belongs--have endeavored to create an opinion of the youngest Kennedy as the only Democratic Party figure capable of defeating the Republicans in the upcoming presidential elections. His political virtues, particularly his activities at the head of the Senate Judiciary Committee, have been painted in the brightest colors, while his far from billiant past has been presented in sympathetic tones. Citing the same polls, the mass news media have tried to prove that the accident at Chappaquiddick Bridge 10 years ago, which resulted in a young woman drowning in the car which the senator was driving, will not have a serious influence on the outcome of the future vote.

My interlocutors, who, incidentally, are well informed and conversant with the American political situation, had formed the impression that Kennedy has risked his nomination for the upcoming elections--in the 1984 elections he would undoubtedly receive the unanimous approval of the whole Democratic Party--under pressure from certain forces which have decided to prevent Carter's reelection. Although in foreign policy Carter has been a dutiful executor of the will of the military-industrial complex, in domestic affairs he has displeased and even annoyed the big business barons, particularly the owners of the major oil monopolies, who include the powerful and influential Rockefeller family.

It is the general opinion that the struggle between Carter and Kennedy for their nomination and for leadership of the Democratic Party, regardless of who wins at the convention in the summer of 1980, will most likely result in a split in the party and in a substantial weakening of its positions in the country and could end in the Democrats' losing not only the White House but also some governors' seats and a certain number of seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives. People in the capital have noted the warning of Vice President Mondale, who said that "the struggle will be so fierce and will so poison the Democratic Party that no Democrat will be able to win" in the new presidential elections.

PRAVDA HITS RENMIN RIBAO DISTORTIONS OF SOVIET POLICY

LD301509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Not by Chance on the Same Team"]

[Text] The USSR's new peace initiative formulated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 6 October and 6 November utterances is warmly supported by the peoples striving for lasting peace. On the other hand, it has irritated and alarmed circles hostile to the cause of detente. This is understandable, for the realization of the Soviet proposals threatens to upset the plans of those who are endeavoring to reverse the development of interstate relations on the European Continent.

The Soviet peace initiative is opposed by a bloc of motley forces united by the desire to poison the international political atmosphere and to sow seeds of mistrust and enmity among the peoples. Along with the Pentagon generals campaigning for war, West German revanchists and other "hawks" of the imperialist camp, the voices of instigators from Beijing are being heard increasingly shrilly in this dismal chorus.

The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO is particularly zealous. Hardly a day goes by without materials, which shamelessly distort the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, appearing in its pages. The new peace initiative of the CPSU and the Soviet state is most odious to the Maoists' mouthpiece. The Soviet proposals are portrayed as a "trap" into which the USSR is seeking to lure the "simple-hearted" Europeans. Whereas the world public describes the Soviet proposals as a major contribution to the cause of insuring European and world peace, the Chinese newspaper calls them...a "political trick."

However, the more furiously the Maoist organ publishes abuse and fabrications against the USSR, the more clearly its designs are revealed. These boil down to not only belittling the significance of the Soviet proposals but also distorting their purport. RENMIN RIBAO makes out, for example, that the Soviet Union is proposing just...a symbolic withdrawal of a small number of troops and obsolete tanks.

Few people resort to such an "argument" even among the cheapest Western newspapers. W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, reasonably remarked in a recent interview with an ARBEITER ZEITUNG correspondent: "The 20,000 soldiers are not military musicians and cooks gathered from the whole territory of the Warsaw Pact countries, as some people believe. They really are military subunits." As for the Soviet tanks slated for withdrawal, they are modern combat machines. Does Beijing know this? It must be supposed that they do, but nevertheless they most crudely distort reality.

The central Chinese newspaper does not confine itself to its own fabrications. It readily makes its pages available for statements by Haig, Luns and other representatives of the NATO leadership, as well as very reactionary politicians from West European countries. Of course, all this is no accident.

The thing is that Beijing allocates a special place to West Europe in its global great-power strategy. It is trying to knock together an alliance with the most reactionary NATO circles. One of the main theses of Beijing propaganda today is the call for the creation of a "strong united West Europe." United against whom? The answer is obvious: against the socialist community countries.

But this is one aspect of the matter. The other is that the Pentagon and the NATO leadership are going all out in their desire to impose new American missiles on West European countries. Beijing is hurrying to their assistance. The arms race, primarily the nuclear missile arms race, and the heightening of tension are the common denominator of these forces.

This is recognized by very diverse world press organs. Thus, the KYODO news agency declares: Beijing is trying to "draw West Europe into the anti-Soviet united front for which China is campaigning and to secure cooperation in carrying out the 'four modernizations' in China." West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG states: The Chinese are behaving "like a classic great-power state which believes that it can use force. In the nuclear age such actions are irresponsible." France's L'HUMANITE writes of the Maoists: "They are siding with the most reactionary forces--with Atlanticists and opponents of detente in Europe, with Pol Pot's criminals in Asia..." The world public has essentially unanimous in recognizing that Hua Guofeng's tour of a number of West European countries pursued precisely these unseemly aims.

RINMIN RIBAO intimidates Europeans: The eighties will be years when danger threatens on every side. These hysterics serve the same old aim: to support those forces in NATO which seek to strengthen this bloc at any price and to insure its military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. It is significant that the Chinese newspaper concludes its sermons to Western countries with an intimidation: If West Europe's relations with the United States weaken, the Atlantic alliance will immediately collapse.

Of course, RENMIN RIBAO has to take into consideration the overall political situation in the modern world, which is unfavorable for champions of a new war. Therefore, it resorts to cunning in an attempt to pull on a mask of "love of peace." But nothing is coming of these attempts. "A smile on the face, but a dagger in the heart"--this Chinese saying quite accurately defines the makeup of those people in Beijing who have made it their chief occupation to cyncially deceive the peoples and to embroil them with each other in the name of realizing the hegemonist designs of the Chinese ruling clique.

PRC SELLING LABOR ABROAD TO PAY FOR 'HEGEMONISTIC ENDS'

LD041904 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of Chinese semiskilled and unskilled workers will soon be going abroad to do building and other jobs. This is reported by the American newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR with reference to official Chinese sources. More from our observer Vladimir Korolev:

The Chinese authorities are planning to sell work forces to capitalist countries in exchange for currently. They will send large armies of cheap labor to Japan, Western Europe and the Far East. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, terms of the contracts, including pay and working and living conditions, will be negotiated by the authorities, not by the workers. China is offering work forces to the monopolies virtually for a song. The earnings of the Chinese workers will be much lower than those of workers in the recipient countries, yet a Chinese worker will be entitled to only 20 percent of a very meagre sum. The Chinese authorities have agreed to a 48-hour working week for their workers and work without holidays. According to reports, China is ready to guarantee that her workers will be diligent and abiding.

At present, 20 million workers are unemployed in China; 50 million are working short hours; 100 million are permanently underfed. These figures have been given by Chinese officials themselves. What is more, China has announced that prices of basic foodstuffs will go up between 20 and 30 percent. This is the biggest price rise over the past few years. The deteriorating economic situation is arousing discontent among workers, peasants and students who have held protest meetings in a number of Chinese towns. The authorities use troops to suppress the demonstrations. Demonstrators are being harassed and clamped behind bars. Driven to despair a growing number of Chinese citizens have committed suicide or gone abroad in search of a better life.

In selling the labor of their people, the Chinese authorities seem to be hoping to kill two thirds with one stone. First, to lower the unemployment level in their own country and thus quell the discontent spreading throughout China, and second to obtain large sums of foreign currency which the Chinese authorities need most desperately as they reorient their country's industry toward military needs. In short, the Beijing authorities have decided to sacrifice the wellbeing of numerous Chinese for the sake of meeting their hegemonistic ends.

ADDITION TO GROMYKO-WANG MEETING

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 3 December adds the following to the item entitled "Sino-Soviet Delegations Hold Plenary Session 30 Nov" and subtitled, "Meeting With Gromyko," published in the 3 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B1:

"Taking part in the conversation was Ilichev, the head of the Soviet government delegation and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs."

JAPANESE MILITARIZATION PROCEEDS DESPITE CONSTITUTION

LD301451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Col V. Sokolov military-political review: "Japan: On the Path of Militarization"]

[Text] Just the other day the Japanese Defense Agency adopted a decision to build a major base for naval and air "Self Defense Forces" on the Volcano Islands situated more than 1 thousand kilometers east of Okinawa. Reporting this, the newspaper YOMIURI points out that the reason given by the agency leadership for having to take such a step is "the important strategic position" of these islands, which lie at the crossroads of the shipping routes via which oil is delivered to Japan and the United States. When the building of the base is completed it will be the first time since World War II that the Japanese army will have had at its disposal a permanent military installation in the Pacific so far away from the Japanese Islands.

It is impossible to not see how in the postwar period conservative forces in Japan, with all-round U.S. support and by means of various circumventions, have been persistently endeavoring to steer the country toward militarization and an outright refusal to comply with the demands of the country's current Constitution and the well-known provisions of the Potsdam Declaration.

In violation of international agreements a military industry capable of producing the most modern arms has been reestablished in Japan. According to foreign press reports more than 2,000 companies are currently involved in fulfilling military orders, the most active of which are the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo concerns--one time suppliers of arms to the former imperial army.

There has been an increase in the activities of the military circles, which are trying to constantly increase their influence in the running of the state as well as a broadening of military propaganda and the activities of various military organizations. At the initiative of Japanese army leaders emergency laws have been worked out which, if adopted, would insure virtually unlimited freedom in forcing the pace of militarist preparations.

Circumventing Article 9 of the Constitution, which states that "neither ground, naval nor air forces, nor other means of war will be created henceforth", armed forces equipped with every sort of modern conventional weapons and combat hardware have been created in Japan under the name of "Self-Defense Forces". They number more than 260,000 men. In the opinion of foreign experts Japan's armed forces are among the most combat-capable in Asia and are far superior to the former Japanese army with regard to both the level to which they are provided with technical equipment and their combat might.

But Japan's ruling circles judge the level of military potential achieved thus far to be clearly inadequate. Statements to this effect are being made with increasing regularity by officials openly calling for a further buildup of military preparations in the country.

The contents of the plans for building the armed forces over the next 5 years testify that Japan's leadership does not limit itself to appeals. The draft plan for fiscal 1980-1984 makes provision for measures to increase the composition of, and qualitatively improve, the "Self-Defense Forces" by supplying the troops with the latest weapons and combat hardware, improving the standard of their training and improving the system of logistic support, guidance and communications. More than $60 billion--which is more than Japan's entire military spending for the last 20 years--has been earmarked for this purpose.

In the course of fulfilling this new military program provision is also made for forming another tank division and another brigade (mixed composition) and for renewing ground forces' tanks, artillery and other combat hardware. It is planned to supply the troops with around 300 new tanks, up to 200 self-propelled howitzers, more than 100 amphibious armored carriers and new guidance and communications equipment. It is planned to supply the air forces with around 100 warplanes, as many as 80 of that number being F-15 Eagle fighters, and to substantially increase the potential of the air defense system. The navy's armory will be increased by as many as 40 warships and the naval airforce will be increased by 100 modern aircraft and helicopters. In particular, around 40 Orion P-3C's will be added to the navy's armory.

Despite the official interpretations of the Japanese Constitution that the country can have "the minimum force needed for defense purposes" an increasingly overt desire to increase the Japanese armed forces' offensive potential can be observed. This is particularly evident from the plans to rearm with the latest offensive combat hardware. In October of this year it was announced in Tokyo that Japan will take part in the joint naval exercises which the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand plan to carry out in the mid-Pacific early in 1980. Preparing for operations for beyond Japan's borders is further evidence that talk of the "defensive nature" of the Japanese armed forces is nothing more than a trick designed to mislead public opinion.

From the very beginning of its postwar occupation of Japan, the United States played a decisive role in the reemergence of Japanese militarism. The separate San Francisco peace treaty and "security treaty" concluded in 1951 created the basis of the Japanese-U.S. military and political alliance. These treaties allowed for the revival of Japan's armed forces and the preservation of Japan's military dependence on the United States. Since the end of World War II Japan has continued to make its territory available for the stationing of U.S. troops of approximately 45,000 men and for the siting of nuclear munitions dumps and for the basing of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

The adoption of "the basic principles of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in the defense sphere" in November 1978 was another step toward developing the military alliance between the United States and Japan. In accordance with these principles Japan took on further commitments to build up the country's armed forces and to increase spending on the upkeep of U.S. troops on its territory to $700 million a year and guaranteed the Americans free use of the territory of the Japanese Islands whatever the prevailing military and political situation. One practical result of the adoption of the "basic principles" is the stepup in joint combat and operational training. There has been a substantial increase in the number and scale of combined Japanese-U.S. exercises to rehearse possible action by both countries' armed forces in the event of a war in the Far East.

Under U.S. pressure, Japan is increasingly inclined to take on the commitments of insuring the South Korean puppet regime's security. It is increasing financial and economic aid to Seoul, helping to increase South Korea's military and economic potential and stepping up direct military contacts. The expansion of Japanese armed forces combat might was discussed during U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's visits to Seoul and Tokyo in October of this year.

The desire of Japan's ruling circles to force the pace of military preparations is finding support in Beijing, where attempts are being made to insure that ties between China and Japan develop along increasingly anti-Soviet lines and where they are particularly counting on obtaining new Japanese arms, combat hardware and the technology with which to build them so as to boost their own military and economic potential. A number of statements by Japanese experts and politicians leave no doubt about the fact that certain Japanese circles do not rule out such a prospect. Thus, the KYODO news agency reported that the well-known expert on military affairs M. Inoki, director of the Institute for the Study of Peace and Security Problems and one-time Defense Academy chief, said openly that "in his opinion, Japan should allow the export to China of munitions for strengthening its ground forces."

One cannot help noticing that the militarist campaign has recently been mounted against the background of the ballyhoo raised over "the increased Soviet military threat." The mass news and propaganda media are fanning the myth of "an increase in the Soviet Union's preparations in the areas around Japan." The main aim of this anti-Soviet ballyhoo is to justify the policy of reviving Japanese militarism. This policy runs counter to the interests of the Japanese and Soviet peoples and is leading to an increase in tension which is fraught with dangerous consequences.

JAPANESE CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS

LD040944 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 4, TASS--The eleventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan has opened here. Its participants are discussing questions of preparation for the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan. The newspaper AKAHATA writes today that the plenary meeting has decided to postpone the convocation of the 15th congress from January 15 to February 26, 1980 to ensure all-round discussion of the draft resolution of the congress by all party members.

COMMENTARY ON 6 DEC S. KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD032132 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

["South Korea: New Dictator?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 3, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The election of an interim president to replace Pak Chong-hui, killed at the end of October, which is planned for December 6 in South Korea, promise to provide a manifestation of the trampling of basic human rights. The 60-year-old Choe Kyu-ha, leading the Seoul regime at the moment, who was prime minister under Pak Chong-hui, is the only candidate to succeed the late dictator. He will be elected by the so-called "electoral college" made up of electors loyal to the regime and appointed by the authorities according to their choice. It is enough, in the election, to achieve a simple majority, which is half the electoral votes plus one to make Choe president.

Such a system excluded even an appearance of the expression of the will of the South Korean voters. Despite the demands by the overwhelming majority of the South Korean population to abolish the political structure built up by the late dictator, based on the illegal Constitution of 1972, the provisions of the Constitution continue to function. The military rule, introduced by Pak Chong-hui, also continues to operate. It means that all the power in the country remains in the hands of the military.

Though in his first address to the nation Choe Kyu-ha promised to take measures for the "liberalization of the regime", nothing has been done so far. Almost daily arrests among students and other sections of the population continue in South Korea. The arrested are put into prison only because of their demands of the liquidation of the inhuman rule introduced by Pak Chong-hui and still preserved in the country, of police arbitrary rule and brutality. Any, even indirect criticism of Pak's creation--the 1972 Constitution--is strictly forbidden, and anyone, making such criticism, is subjected to brutal repressions.

Yet, hardly a day passes in South Korea without mass demonstrations by the working people who are demanding democratic reforms. The South Korean population is obviously fed up with the consequences of the 18-year rule of Pak Chong-hui and are resolutely protesting against the foundations of his regime.

Today, for example, Choe Kyu-ha said that he sees his, as he put it, "historic mission" in the preservation of "constitutional principles". The statement was received as a clear challenge to the South Korean public unwilling to live any further in an atmosphere of arbitrary rule and oppression, legalised by Pak's Constitution.

To all appearances Washington stands behind the presidential election farce, played out at the moment in Seoul. Washington would like to see the present South Korean set-up unchanged. And when the Seoul leaders are making demagogic statements that they should start with holding a presidential election and only after that get down to revising the Constitution, they follow the pattern suggested by Washington. But such manoeuvres are unlikely to deceive anybody. The South Korean people demand true and not illusory changes, and they are ready to continue their struggle for such changes.

## Report on 1980 Budget

LD041252 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, December 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Sharonov writes:

A lion's share of South Korea's budget appropriations for the next year--37 percent--goes for military purposes. According to reports from Seoul, the draft budget for 1980 allocates 2,145,907 million South Korean won for military needs.

The money will be used for maintaining the huge military machine of the dictatorial regime and further enhancing the military potential of Seoul which is feverishly implementing with Washington's assistance a program of expanding its military industry. Considerable sums are channelled from the military budget for purchasing big batches of U.S. military equipment, including F-5E fighters and other combat planes.

South Korea's working people have to pay for the militarist ambitions of Seoul's ruling circles. 59.3 percent of the budget receipts will be drawn from the tax on defence.

The immense military spendings further aggravate the difficult material position of South Korea's population. Even according to official statistics, retail prices rose 15.8 percent in the nine months of this year, while inflation growth rates reached a record high level of 30 percent.

SOVIET-AFGHAN COOPERATION PRAISED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

ID041856 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 Dec 79 ID

[Text] On Wednesday, it will be 1 year since the signing of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Radio Moscow correspondent Viktor (Basilevich) reports from Kabul:

There have been always good relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and after the Afghan revolution in April. Last year those relations were developed further. The Soviet Union welcomed the peaceful foreign policy course proclaimed by Kabul, a course of cooperating with neighbors and other countries. The Soviet people follow with interest and understanding the important progressive changes going on in Afghanistan. On their part the Afghan people value highly the respect the Soviet Union shows for their country and its readiness to help in building a society without exploitation of man by man.

The treaty provides for all-round development of economic cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. Soviet organizations and specialists help Afghanistan build up its national industry. Over 120 industrial and other projects have been constructed or are being constructed in Afghanistan to build up its national industry. Over 120 industrial and other projects have been constructed or are being constructed in Afghanistan with the assistance of the Soviet Union. It also supplies tractors and other farm machinery. And the farmers in Afghanistan are very much in need of that. As a result of the land reform, many of them for the first time became owners of land plots.

There is fruitful cooperation in culture, science and education. Speaking about the present state of Soviet-Afghan relations, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev said that today this is not just good neighborliness. It is (?profound), sincere and strong friendship permeated with a spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity.

The Soviet-Afghan treaty has become an outstanding political fact. It reflects the desire of the two countries to go on strengthening friendship on the basis of mutual respect and equality. The treaty also helps to consolidate peace and first of all on the Asian Continent. The document says that the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue efforts to promote relaxation of tension and spread it to all parts of the world, including Asia. The two sides believe that non-interference in the internal affairs of each other is the leading principle of relations between them.

The year that has passed since the signing of the treaty has shown once again how stable are Soviet-Afghan relations which are in the interests of the people of the two countries and of peace in Asia and all over the world.

SOVIET, WESTERN AID TO KAMPUCHEA CONTRASTED, PROGRESS VIEWED

LD042335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Kampuchean people are currently marking the first anniversary of Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]. Here is our latest news commentary. Ivan Shchedrov, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone: [begin recording]

The setting up of the militant mass resistance organization which placed itself at the head of the struggle against the regime of bloody genocide imposed by Beijing, opened a new page in the history of ancient Kampuchea. Under the leadership of the KNUFNS the people overthrew the dictatorship of Beijing's henchmen--Pol Pot and Ieng Sary--and on 7 January in liberated Phnom Penh the People's Republic of Kampuchea was proclaimed. The country embarked on the road of national rebirth and progress toward socialism.

The first steps of the republic took place in an extremely difficult situation. Following Maoist experiments in regimented communism 4.5 million people remained alive in a country which had had a population of 7 million. Towns had been turned into stone deserts; economic, political and cultural life was completely disrupted. Added to this must be the attempts by Washington, Beijing and their allies to organize a political, diplomatic and economic blockade against the young state which had rejected both the road of capitalist development and the Maoist experience of a totalitarian state. Thus over the 10 months of the existence of the republic, the West--and even then not through government organizations--has supplied to the People's Republic of Kampuchea with only 41 tons [as heard] of food, while the Soviet Union alone over this year has supplied approximately 160,000 tons of food. Attempts were made by world reaction to unleash a so-called guerilla war with the help of Beijing and Washington mercenaries.

All the more remarkable are the successes scored by the republic in the last 11 months. By summer gangs of Beijing and CIA mercenaries who had entrenched themselves in areas bordering on Thailand had been crushed. Over 50,000 thugs were destroyed. People's power was consolidated in all provinces. In the first and most difficult year half of the cultivated land--1,000,000 hectares were sown to food crops. Now harvest work is in full swing in all parts of Kampuchea. Over 40--that is, half--the enterprises of the country have started up again even if not at full capacity. Some 200,000 people have returned to Phnom Penh and its suburbs where in peaceful times 500,000 people had lived. For the first time last autumn schools which had been abolished by the Maoist puppets reopened throughout the country. They are now being attended by 350,000 children. The main road and railway links have been restored, as has the main sea port. These are the achievements of the first and most difficult year of the republic. The international authority of the young state, recognized today by over 20 countries, is growing.

Yes, there are still difficulties with provisions. At times basic necessities are still in short supply. However, the scored victories are milestones along the irreversible path of the revolution on whose banner the Kampuchean people have written national rebirth, socialism and peace.

SIHANOUK PLANS TO FORM ARMY REFUTE CLAIMS OF PEACEMAKER ROLE

LD231400 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

["Sihanouk Shows his Hand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, December 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Oleg Karasyov writes:

Norodom Sihanouk is given by far not the smallest role in the slanderous campaign against Kampuchea and Vietnam that has been now launched in the West.

He already is in Paris for the second week, making statements and eagerly giving interviews to bourgeois publications, television and radio. Why are the organisers of this truly hysterical anti-Kampuchean campaign so fond of Sihanouk, who only recently was regarded as a total washout?

The answer is simple. Posing as a "representative of the Kampuchean nation" Sihanouk unceasingly slanders the genuine patriots whose struggle and historic victory made it possible to put an end to the Kampuchean people's tragedy. Echoing bourgeois propaganda he plays into the hand of those who are not suited by the free and independent development of people's Kampuchea, first of all the Beijing expansionists and American imperialists.

Sihanouk has been most outspoken about his plans at a meeting in the Paris suburb of Nogent-sur-Marne on Sunday, to which he invited his supporters. He announced there his intention to form a "national army" in Kampuchea in order to "make people believe" in the "Confederation of Nationalists Khmer" that he set up earlier. Sihanouk also supported the idea to convene an "international conference on Kampuchea" that was put forth by some quarters in the West and is an attempt at interference in the affairs of the sovereign Kampuchean state.

Sihanouk mentioned yet another plan, although to a limited number of listeners--to a group of journalists. He intends, it turned out, to set up in Paris his "general staff for struggle."

Sihanouk's calls to form an army from among surviving Pol Pot bands, his statements about his intention to struggle against the present system in Kampuchea, his slanderous attacks on the lawful Government of Kampuchea fully refute the contentions of Western propaganda that Sihanouk is coming out in the role of a peacemaker. Instead of assisting his people in healing the terrible wounds inflicted on it during the years of the bloody rule by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, Sihanouk is siding with the camp of the enemies of the people's revolutionary Government of Kampuchea.

As to the attitude of the Kampuchean people to Sihanouk, as it was recently stated in an interview by Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, defence minister and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, "the Kampuchean people have long lost any respect for him."

PRC DELEGATION THAILAND VISIT PART OF ANTI-KAMPUCHEAN PLANS

ID041111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 4 Dec 79 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] A Chinese military delegation led by the deputy chief of the Chinese Armed Forces headquarters has arrived on a visit to Thailand, according to AFP. This is the first PRC military delegation to visit Thailand since the establishment of diplomatic relations between these two countries in 1975. The Chinese visitors will hold talks with the leadership of the Thai Armed Forces and will be received by Chamanan, the prime minister of Thailand.

There is every reason to suppose that the so-called Kampuchean problem will be discussed during the negotiations. As is well known, Thailand is hiding on its territory the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, which flee across the border from the troops of Kampuchea's legal government. Beijing is helping these remnants and giving them support. In effect, the actions of the Thai authorities as regards the People's Republic of Kampuchea cannot be seen as anything other than unfriendly.

It would seem that the rulers of China would like to make maximum use of this circumstance. Acting in unison with the imperialist circles in the West, they are trying to draw Thailand even more deeply into unsavory anti-Kampuchean activities.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MALAYSIA

LD030849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] On 21 November a Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Malaysia at the invitation of that country's government.

The delegation will also pay an official visit to Singapore.

Prime Minister, Delegation Meeting

LD030851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit to Malaysia"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has come here at the invitation of Malaysia's Parliament, was received today by Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn. During a friendly conversation Malaysia's prime minister expressed satisfaction with the results of his recent visit to the USSR. He stressed that everything he had seen in the USSR made a very great impression on him, especially the successes achieved in the most diverse spheres of the national economy, industry, agriculture and construction.

Malaysia's prime minister declared that the present visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation will help further develop Soviet-Malaysian relations in the interests of the two countries' peoples and strengthen the bilateral cooperation and mutually advantageous ties between Malaysia and the Soviet Union.

Meeting With Government Officials

LD030853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Meetings in Malaysia"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here at the invitation of Malaysia's Parliament has familiarized itself with the work of the country's supreme legislative organ and has met with Syed Nasir Ismail, speaker of the lower chamber, and Omar Yoke Un Ong, president of the upper chamber. During the conversation Syed Nasir Ismail noted that the arrival of the Soviet delegation is a manifestation of the friendly ties existing between Malaysia and the Soviet Union. The two states maintain traditionally good relations and occupy common or similar stands on many international issues such as the struggle for peace, against colonialism and for a peaceful solution to the Near East crisis. Malaysian-Soviet relations are an example of ties between states with different social systems which pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence.

In resolving the tasks of Malaysia's economic development, Syed Nasir Ismail noted, the Soviet Union's experience and cooperation with it in various spheres--particularly in implementing our modernization plans--are important to us. Peace and stability are needed to fulfill these plans--they are the most important condition of the success of all initiatives.

The exchange of parliamentary delegations between the USSR and Malaysia is becoming traditional. This is a fine tradition that we intend to continue to follow, Omar Yoke Lin Ong, president of the upper chamber, declared during the conversation. I too have visited your country and came away from my trip with the best impressions. The USSR is a country of tremendous culture, technical achievements and great plans.

A meeting took place between the Soviet parliamentarians and Mahathir bin Mohamed, Malaysia's deputy prime minister and minister of trade and industry. The deputy prime minister expressed satisfaction with the present state of the relations between the two countries, which are based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect, trust and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. The USSR's contribution to consolidating international peace and detente is well known here, and it is hard to overrate it, M. bin Mohamed stressed.

The lower chamber of the Malaysian Parliament gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. On 24 November in the Malaysian capital a ceremony was held during which the Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the national monument. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left on a tour of the country.

## Visits To Kelantan, Penang

LD011515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians' Trip"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 27 November--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Malaysia at the invitation of the country's Parliament, is touring the country. The delegation visited the eastern state of Kelantan--one of the country's main agricultural regions. Welcoming the Soviet delegation, the state's chief minister (Mokhamed Yakob) noted that the Malaysian Government is interested in developing international cooperation, including cooperation with the Soviet Union. The magnificent plans for transforming the country which are being carried out in the USSR, the state's chief minister said, are an inspiration to the whole of the developing world.

The delegation also visited Penang, industrially one of the country's most highly developed states. The visit by the Soviet parliamentarians is a big event in Malaysia's life, state Governor Sardon bin Haji Jubir said, since our two countries' peoples are linked by traditionally good relations.

Yesterday there was a meeting between deputies from the upper chamber of the Malaysian Parliament and the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Addressing the meeting, Omar Yoke Lin Ong, president of the upper chamber, said that the Soviet delegation's visit undoubtedly contributed to the further strengthening of friendly ties and cooperation between the Malaysian and Soviet peoples. All the conditions exist for this today--we can and must broaden our contacts in trade, culture and sport, he said. In reply A.S. Barkauskas talked about the basic principles of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and cooperation between the two countries in various spheres for the sake of a peaceful and happy future for the peoples.

ROMANIAN CP CONGRESS ENDS, STRESSES TIES WITH SOCIALIST STATES

LD031447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Special Correspondents B. Averchenko and S. Petukhov report: "The 12th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Congress Has Completed Its Work"]

[Text] Bucharest, 23 November--The 12th RCP Congress, which lasted 5 days, ended today in Bucharest. The congress demonstrated once again that the RCP is the leading force in the building of a socialist society in Romania. It is leading the country's working people on the chosen path to greater and greater heights. This is attested by the results, summed up at the party forum, of the implementation of the tasks set by the 11th RCP Congress.

In past years Romania has attained new achievements in economic and sociopolitical life and in increasing the people's prosperity and developing science and culture. The directives for the current 5-year plan are being exceeded in terms of the main indicators.

From the congress tribune the delegates declared the communists' determination to strengthen the party's links with the masses and improve the style and methods of party leadership.

While noting the successes in economic and cultural building they also revealed unutilized reserves and pointed out shortages and omissions. The speakers drew attention to the need to raise the responsibility of cadres for the task entrusted to them and create an atmosphere of exactingness everywhere and the need for a critical approach to the assessment of work. Over 1,000 people participated in the discussion of the congress documents.

The 12th RCP Congress has been an important event in the country's life. It determined the basic directions of Romania's socioeconomic development for the forthcoming period. The main task of the next 5-year plan is defined as the further implementation of the party program, the development of the national economy at rapid rates, the extensive utilization of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in all spheres and the transition to new standard of quality in all socioeconomic activity.

This task will be implemented under conditions of the further development of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries and the deepening of socialist economic integration. The congress participants supported the theses of the party Central Committee report that the RCP regards the strengthening of ties with neighboring socialist states as of paramount importance and attaches particular significance to relations with the Soviet Union and the CPSU. Romania intends to continue to resolutely advocate the development of cooperation within the CEMA framework.

During the days the congress was in progress we witnessed many conversations and speeches in which the Romanian comrades gave specific examples of the fruitfulness of diverse ties between the USSR and Romania on the basis of the 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. This includes relations between sister cities, the exchange of experience between metallurgical and chemical workers in the two countries and contacts between party, trade union and other public organizations and scientific and cultural institutions. Mutually beneficial trade continues to expand. In the current 5-year plan its volume will increase by 70 percent and total R9 billion.

The party's supreme forum adopted unanimous decisions on the RCP Central Committee report and the party Central Auditing Commission report. It approved the congress directives on the plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1981-1985 and long-term guideline for this development through 1990. The congress also approved a program for scientific research, technological development and the introduction of the achievements of technical progress through 1990, a power industry development program for 1981-1990 and basic guidelines through 2000 and a program for the further harmonious development of the counties. The congress adopted an amendment to the party rules.

The congress instructed the new membership of the party Central Committee to elaborate a new RCP program before the 13th congress.

The delegates to the supreme forum expressed confidence that the party organizations and all the country's communists will work untiringly on the implementation of the plans outlined. The congress called upon the party and the people to launch an active struggle to achieve the great goal--the building of a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

Today the delegates elected the new membership of the party Central Committee. N. Ceausescu was elected RCP general secretary. There are 245 members and 163 candidate members of the Central Committee. The first Central Committee plenum elected a Political Executive Committee comprising 27 members and 16 candidate members and also an 8-member Secretariat.

Closing the party's supreme forum N. Ceausescu said that that 12th congress' work proved the RCP's strength, organizational ability and unity. This is the guarantee of the successful implementation of the plans for socialist building outlined by the party.

The congress' participants sung the Internationale with great enthusiasm.

## Brezhnev Congratulations to Ceausescu

AU291412 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Congratulatory cable from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as Romanian Communist Party [RCP] secretary general]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

I congratulate you on your reelection to the position of RCP secretary general.

I wish you, all Romanian communists and all the Romanian people success in fulfilling the tasks for building a developed socialist society set by the 12th RCP Congress.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

## GROMYKO HAS MEETING WITH HONECKER IN BERLIN

LD041842 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, December 4, TASS--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here today.

They expressed satisfaction with the dynamic and fruitful development of fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. It was pointed out that the official friendly visit paid to the GDR by a Soviet party and government delegation, led by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, gave a fresh impetus to the further improvement and deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

There was also an exchange of opinions on topical international problems. The two sides reaffirmed a complete identity of views of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic with regard to their course toward detente, toward curbing the arms race, and strengthening peace. This principled policy found expression more than once in the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries and in the decision of the congresses of the fraternal parties.

Special attention was given to questions of European security. In this connection the two sides assessed identically NATO's well-known plans for deploying new types of medium-range nuclear missiles and expressed determination to do, jointly with other Warsaw Treaty states, everything necessary to ensure the security of the socialist countries. The meeting took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

KOSYGIN GREETS YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC ON NATIONAL DAY

LD051011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] Federal Executive Council.

In connection with the SFRY's national holiday--Republica Day--I cordially congratulate you and the members of the SFRY Federal Executive Council on behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers and on my own account and wish Yugoslavia's peoples new successes in building socialism. May friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the USSR and SFRY peoples and the triumph of peace and socialism.

[Signed] A. Kosygin

GRISHIN RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM PRAGUE

LD041443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Prague, 23 November, TASS--A delegation from the Soviet capital headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, which participated in the Moscow Days festival in Prague, departed today for home.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A. Kapek, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, M. Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Z. Zuska, lord mayor of Prague. The send-off party included V. V. Matskevich, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

The delegation returned to Moscow on the same day. The welcoming party at the airport included C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

## WEST EUROPEAN UNION TO DISCUSS ARMAMENTS PLANS

LD031124 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Paris, December 3, TASS--25th session of the Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU) embarks on its deliberations here today. It is taking place in conditions of a further build-up of the arms race. Parliamentarians of the WEU member-countries will discuss plans to create in Western Europe an integrated system of joint production of armaments, exertion of pressure by the West on countries of the Near and Middle East to make them agree to the deployment on their territories of U.S. missile-nuclear weapons. The WEU countries are also expected to express their attitude to the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. On the eve of the holding, in Brussels, of the December session of the NATO, the WEU Assembly session will, as is expected by local observers, face the sharp issue of the attitude of the member-countries to the U.S. plans to station in Europe new missile-nuclear weapons. In the course of preliminary debates, the pro-NATO forces had failed to railroad a draft decision approving the provocative U.S. plans. Voting on the issue was postponed till the period of the holding of the session. Local observers also note the existence of serious differences over the draft recommendations on the joint production of weapons. Part of the countries members of the WEU have spoken out against the militarization of the EEC and transforming it into a NATO appendage.

## GISCARD SPEAKS ON IRANIAN CRISIS, KAMPUCHEA, EEC PROBLEMS

LD050941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "V. Giscard d'Estaing's Speech"]

[Text] Paris, 28 November--President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France has delivered a speech on national television, dwelling on a number of international problems.

France believes, he said, that the Iranian revolution is a reality that is a fundamental force in Iran's life. This force is often depicted as religious. I believe that it is much broader, that in reality it is at the same time an expression of the discontent, sufferings and needs of a population that was for a long time kept under conditions of poverty and dependence in the social and political spheres and is seeking to make headway and find a method of self-expression by utilizing a religious form. But I am certain, for instance, that satisfaction of religious demands would not bring the Iranian revolution to an end. Facts of this kind prompted me several years ago to stress North-South dialog, since similar situations will soon arise throughout the world.

A second aspect is that it is impossible to agree with the annihilation of international law and the taking of hostages, especially the taking hostage of diplomatic personnel who throughout the world are protected by international conventions observed by all. This is unacceptable and that is precisely why France adopted its position and will continue to occupy it. It is necessary to insure the observance of international law. In my view, international organizations must do this.

Describing the present situation in Kampuchea, V. Giscard d'Estaing was forced to admit that it is primarily the consequence of the way Kampuchea was treated by its previous leaders and also the result of hunger and poverty at the present time. He urged that swift measures be taken to eliminate the present economic difficulties in Kampuchea since, he said, it is a matter of the death of a people.

The president went on to note that serious disagreements exist within the European "Common Market" between Britain and the other EEC members on the question of Britain's contributions to the community budget. According to him, Britain is refusing to come to terms with the interests of its EEC partners. Touching on the acute economic and social problems facing France, the president declared that they are based on the energy crisis. In this connection he stressed his interest in dialog with the Near and Middle Eastern oil-producing countries.

CONSERVATIVES, COMMUNISTS GAIN IN PORTUGUESE ASSEMBLY VOTE

ID031930 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 3 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Lisbon, December 3, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Golenkov and Sergey Staroselskiy report:

The results of Sunday's general intermediate parliamentary elections are already clear, in the main. The "Democratic Alliance", which unites the Social Democratic and the People's Monarchic Party as well as the Social Democratic Center, returned 125 seats as of today, including seven seats in parliament from the Azores and Maderia.

The Socialist Party which had a relative majority in the previous composition of the Republic's Assembly at present returned only 73 seats. The Socialists lost seats in parliament because of constant concessions to reaction and systematic refusals to co-operate with other left-wing forces, with the communists, in the first place.

The Portuguese Communist Party which acted together with the Portuguese Democratic Movement in Alliance for the Unity of the People (SEN) scored a big success at the elections. The SEN which persistently upholds the interests of the working people, the revolutionary gains, the Constitution and the democratic regime gains 47 seats in parliament. Notwithstanding the general decrease in the number of deputies from 263 to 250, the SEN managed not only to considerably increase the representation of communists in the Republic's Assembly but also to ensure the creation of its own parliamentary group. In several districts the SEN gained an absolute majority of the vote and has also been able to enhance its influence in the traditionally conservative areas and secure election of its deputies from those areas. However, even this success of the SEN has not been able to compensate the losses of the socialists.

The People's Democratic Union gained one seat.

In the obtaining conditions a final correlation of forces in Portuguese parliament will depend on the votes of emigrants who are to elect four deputies. The results of their voting are to become known only on December 12. If only one of the four deputies is elected on the "Democratic Alliance" ticket, it will have an absolute majority in the new parliament and will be able to form a government.

CONTINUING DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

PRAVDA on 28 Nov Events

LD041451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 28 November--Additional measures are being taken in Iran in connection with the unceasing threats of military interference from the United States. It has been announced here that foreign airlines' aircraft making flights to Iran must stick strictly to the air corridors and altitudes laid down by the Iranian authorities.

In a statement reported by the PARS NEWS AGENCY Ayatollah Khomeyni stressed that the trial of the deposed monarch can be held only in Iran.

American Congressman J. Hansen. who was here on a private trip, has accused J. Carter's administration of "allowing the shah to enter the United States despite warnings from Iran."

In connection with the reports that have appeared in the press regarding plans to free the American hostages by military means, the students holding the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran have stated that the building is mined.

New York, 28 November--In New York the Iranian Government has instituted legal proceedings against the former shah and his family, seeking reparation for the damage caused to the Iranian people to the tune of $81 billion. Two American legal firms instituted the proceedings on behalf of Iran's Government.

Washington, 28 November--U.S. President J. Carter has held a meeting in the White House with the leaders of the Democratic Party faction in Congress to discuss the American-Iranian conflict. As one participant in this meeting--Senator B. Johnston--declared, the President confirmed that the administration has no intention of handing the former shah over to the Iranian people. In J. Carter's opinion, he said, "the honor of the United States is more important than the lives of the hostages." The President, the senator noted, does not believe that the release of the hostages will mean the end of the conflict.

Commenting on J. Carter's statement at the meeting with legislators, the Washington POST notes that it "immediately evoked rumors of a possible retaliatory strike against Iran." "Privately," the newspaper adds, "officials have long assumed that the President would order some sort of retaliatory moves to be taken against Iran even if the hostages are released safe and sound."

An official Pentagon spokesman has disclosed that the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and five escort ships are nearing the shores of Iran, where a group of American warships headed by the aircraft carrier Midway are already [in position]. After they have linked up with the U.S. squadron in the region will number 19 ships. The Washington POST writes in this connection that the "targets" they may deliver strikes against "are already planned."

New York, 28 November--Representatives of Iran have sharply criticized the U.S. military threats against that country.

The United States is threatening peace and security in our region, A. Salimatian, special representative of the Iranian Government, declared at a press conference in UN headquarters. He stressed that the present tension in relations between the two countries is the natural consequence of the U.S. patronage of the criminal regime's ringleader--the shah.

Nicosia, 28 November--E. Papioannou, secretary general of Cyprus' Restorative Party of the Working People, has expressed serious concern at the reports of the possible use by the United States of the British military bases on Cyprus for military interference in Iran. The use of Cypriot territory for armed action against another country, he stressed, is fraught with tremendous danger to Cyprus and its people.

New York, 28 November--The Security Council has started discussing the situation that has taken shape in relations between the United States and Iran. UN Secretary General K. Waldheim requested the conveying of the council. He pointed out that the U.S. Government is deeply concerned by the seizure of its embassy in Tehran and the detention of diplomatic personnel in violation of the corresponding international conventions. The Iranian Government, he continued, is seeking satsifaction for the injustice and human rights violations perpetrated, in its opinion, by the former regime.

Speaking at the Security Council session, K. Waldheim again stressed that the tension in the relations between the two countries threatens the region's security.

Iran's Permanent Mission to the United Nations has sent the Security Council chairman a letter asking that the Security Council discussion of the question that has been placed on its agenda be postponed in view of the events of great political and religious importance taking place in Iran so that the leader of Iran's Foreign Ministry can participate in the council's work. The chairman of the Security Council reported that the council members have agreed to satisfy this request and continue their work Saturday 1 December.

## IZVESTIYA Report on Situation

LD050951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 8 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Around Events in Iran"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Tehran--BIG ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS ARE TAKING PLACE IN THE IRANIAN CAPITAL. On 30 November over 1 million Iranians took part in them, demanding the shah's extradition and the return of the property he has misappropriated.

"We do not believe the U.S. President and other U.S. officials are failing to return the former shah to us out of humanitarian considerations," Ayotollah Khomeyni said in an interview with foreign journalists. "If they were truly humane, they would not say they are prepared to subject 35 million Iranians to an economic blockade or starve them to death or, finally, that they are prepared to unleash a war against Iran. It is not a case of philanthropy here. Perhaps the most likely reason for this position on Washington's part is that these people in power know what crimes the United States committed through the intermediary of the venal shah."

Khomeyni repeated that "if the United States hands over to the Iranian people the shah, who plundered Iran's wealth for decades and who is guilty of the murder of many Iranians, then Iran will release the U.S. hostages, even if they are criminals."

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has also demanded the shah's extradition to stand trial. Speaking on local television, he announced that an Iranian representative would not take part in the UN Security Council session which is to examine the U.S.-Iranian conflict.

Paris--THE UNITED STATES KNOWS THAT IF IT RESORTS TO MILITARY INTERVENTION IN IRAN, THIS WILL LEAD TO AN EXPLOSION THROUGHOUT THE REGION, AN IRANIAN ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DELEGATION WHICH HAS ARRIVED HERE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH AFP.

Washington--White House Press Secretary J. Powell has said: "We do not intend to tell the shah when he must go and we do not insist that he should go. He is free to come and go as he pleases."

IN CONNECTION WITH REPORTS WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN THE PRESS REGARDING THE FORMER SHAH OF IRAN'S POSSIBLE ARRIVAL IN MEXICO, THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS COUNTRY HAS ANNOUNCED IT WILL NOT ALLOW HIM TO ENTER MEXICO. "The Mexican Government cannot renew the shah's visa, which expires on 9 December," Mexican Foreign Minister J. Castaneda has stated, "so there is no point in his returning here." The granting of a visa to the shah, the minister said, would contradict Mexico's interests.

Commenting on the Mexican Government's decision which has taken the U.S. Government by surprise, the Washington POST stresses that "this step is a radical change in Mexico's position."

Cairo--A SPOKESMAN FOR THE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT SAID TODAY THAT EGYPT IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE FORMER SHAH OF IRAN "AT ANY TIME." He announced that the Egyptian ambassador in Washington has been instructed to inform the shah and the U.S. Government of this. As-Sadat's special aircraft is ready to take the shah to Cairo at any time, he said.

New York--THE NEW YORK TIMES HAS REPORTED THAT ONE MORE AIRCRAFT CARRIER--THE FORRESTAL--HAS LEFT THE U.S. NAVAL BASE IN NORFOLK (VIRGINIA) FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN TO "STEP UP U.S. AIR FORCE POWER IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST." Considering that there are already two U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean--the Independence and the Nimitz--and the attack aircraft carrier Midway and Kitty Hawk have entered the Arabian Sea, the New York TIMES writes, the five U.S. aircraft carriers, or almost one-third of the entire fleet of U.S. attack aircraft carriers, will thus take up positions within striking distance of Tehran.

FORMER ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER M. DAYAN, WHO IS IN THE UNITED STATES, STATED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO THAT ISRAEL WILL OFFER THE UNITED STATES ITS AIR BASES AND OTHER MILITARY PROJECTS IF THE UNITED STATES UNDERTAKES MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAN.

Some 54 congressmen have submitted a resolution to the House of Representatives containing a demand that President J. Carter set a firm deadline for the release of the U.S. hostages held in Tehran after the expiry of which the United States should initiate military actions against Iran. These militarist, anti-Iranian appeals are causing alarm among the U.S. public, a demonstration protesting the buildup of U.S. military might in Iran's vicinity was held outside the building of the permanent U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

Washington--U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE C. VANCE HAS SENT A LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT IN THE HAGUE REQUESTING THAT "MEASURES BE TAKEN AGAINST THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE SEIZURE OF EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN AND THEIR HOLDING AS HOSTAGES.

THE WASHINGTON POST HAS PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE BY FORMER U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE H. KISSINGER CONFIRMING THAT HE AND D. ROCKEFELLER, CHAIRMAN OF ONE OF THE LARGEST U.S. BANKS, THE CHASE MANHATTAN, HAD IN FACT ACTED AS LOBBYISTS IN THE MATTER OF THE SHAH'S ENTRY TO THE UNITED STATES. Kissinger admits that he talked about this with high-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration and after the shah had arrived he frequently met with him and publicly advocated that he be granted asylum in the United States.

3 December Developments

LD041637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS roundup and PRAVDA correspondent V. Peresada dispatch under the general headline: "Around Events in Iran"]

[Text] TASS, 2 November--Tehran--A 2-day referendum on the country's draft new constitution began today in Iran. This event is to some extent competing for space in the local press with materials connected with Iranian-American relations. Nevertheless, the newspapers are still paying considerable attention to the U.S. military preparations and the measures being taken by the Iranian authorities in this connection.

The massing of U.S. Navy ships near Iran, it is noted here, represents flagrant pressure and a manifestation of "gunboat diplomacy." In a situation that demands the showing of maximum restraint, the threat of the use of armed force against a sovereign country can in no way be justified. Especially as it is a question of a threat coming from one of the great powers which, like the other permanent members of the Security Council, is entrusted by the UN Charter with the main responsibility for maintaining peace and international security.

The Iranian students who are continuing to occupy the U.S. Embassy building have made public one document from the secret embassy archives. A student spokesman declared that this document, like many others, confirms that the American hostages (the document refers to two CIA staffers) are "not ordinary diplomats, but spies."

New York--The American press is writing of intensifying war psychosis in the United States. In the light of the recent events in Iran, the New York TIMES writes, American political and military circles are in principle prepared to support military intervention even against "friendly" countries if the West's oil "interests" are jeopardized.

Damascus--The Syrian Arab Republic has expressed serious concern at the U.S. threats to use force against Iran. The Syrian Government believes, a statement published here says, that the use of force against the Iranian revolution would lead to the emergence of an explosive situation.

Washington--U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East is causing growing indignation in the region's countries. According to the U.S. State Department, the American Embassy in Libya was seized by demonstrators and set on fire in Tripoli this morning during an anti-American demonstration.

A White House spokesman announced that the shah of Iran has left the New York hospital and left today on a U.S. Air Force plane for Texas, where he will stay in an air force hospital. At the shah's request, the White House press secretary added that the United States is continuing to help in the search for a permanent place of residence for him.

Maputo--The STAR newspaper, published in Johannesburg, has reported on the possibility of the shah's moving to South Africa. The shah's father once settled in Johannesburg after being forced to leave Iran.

New York--The UN Security Council has resumed discussion of the situation which has arisen in U.S.-Iranian relations.

An Iranian representative officially informed the Security Council chairman that on his government's instructions he will not take part in the session.

O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, stressed that in the present situation the Security Council must act in such a way as to really promote the speediest resolution of the U.S.-Iranian conflict. The Iranian Government's desire to restore justice, which was flouted by the former regime, should be considered and taken into account in the necessary way.

On the question of the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran, O.A. Troyanovskiy noted, the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of its principled position on the need to respect diplomatic privileges and immunity.

Cairo, 2 December--(Correspondent V. Peresada) The Egyptian authorities have reasserted their readiness to grant political asylum to the former shah of Iran. This is indicated in an Egyptian Government statement.

Roundup of Events

ID041832 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 4 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Paris, December 4, TASS--Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Gotbzadeh said in an interview to the newspaper LE FIGARO that Iran had taken all measures to avoid a confrontation with the United States when it had become known that the former shah had been granted permission to travel to the United States.

Iran, the foreign minister said, asked that two Iranian doctors be allowed to inspect the shah in order to establish whether he really needed treatment. After that the position of the United States could be explained to the Iranians. But this request was rejected.

Iran, Gotbzadeh said further, did everything it could to find a way out of the impasse. The minister again demanded the extradition of the shah and stressed that the American hostages would be put on trial.

Washington, December 4, TASS--At a regular press conference a State Department spokesman said that the situation in Tehran "remains unchanged". He stressed that in pressing for the release of the American hostages the United States would continue using legislative and diplomatic measures before resorting to "other actions".

At the same time the development of events shows that Washington does not rule out the use of military force to solve the crisis. As reported by the newspaper Baltimore SUN, the Pentagon is quietly converting the U.S. Naval Base in Bahrain into a strongpoint for combat operations by the Middle East task force of the United States Navy. The Communications center and the warehouses at the base are being intensively used now, servicing the squadron of 21 ships, including aircraft carriers, destroyers and frigates, that has been concentrated in the region. As admitted by a naval spokesman, the Pentagon has never before sent such a powerful and big fleet to that area.

Touching on Iran's demands for the extradition of the shah, the State Department spokesman reiterated that the United States Government had no intention of expelling him from the country and was now giving him assistance in his search for a place of residence. The New York DAILY NEWS writes in this connection that the American administration is approaching ever closer to offering the shah permanent refuge.

After Mexico's refusal to grant the shah an entry visa, the United States, it is reported by the press, tried to reach agreement on his departure for some other destination, but without avail. After the United States had approached virtually every big Western country, the New York TIMES writes, it became clear that no country, except Egypt, was showing any signs of readiness to accept the shah.

Cairo, December 4, TASS--An official statement by the Egyptian Government was published here. It confirms President as-Sadat's invitation to the former shah of Iran to come to Egypt.

New York, December 4, TASS--The United Nations Security Council has held a regular meeting at which the debate on the crisis situation in American-Iranian relations was continued. Also held were consultations during which members of the council discussed the unofficial draft resolution worked out by the delegations of Nigeria and Kuwait. In particular, the draft contains a call on the governments of Iran and the United States to display extreme restraint and take urgent steps towards a peaceful solution of the remaining outstanding issues.

It is pointed out in United Nations circles that the obtaining situation calls for level-headedness and restraint. The United States is a permanent member of the Security Council and for this reason bears responsibility for the maintenance of peace. Nothing can justify Washington's resort to threats of force, it is stressed by many delegates.

SOVIET DISSIDENTS APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT TO AID TEHRAN HOSTAGES

LD041334 Johannesburg International Service in English 1112 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Correspondent Kevin Ruane's dispatch from Moscow]

[Text] From the Soviet Union comes news of an appeal from within the USSR itself for the Soviet Government to do something to help the American hostages in Iran. The appeal has been made by various sections of dissident movements and does not appear to have much chance of success.

The official Moscow line on the embassy crisis, staged by Foreign Minister Gromyko and repeated by his representative at the United Nations, is that the USSR stands for the observance of international agreements on diplomatic immunity. But Moscow has not openly condemned the Iranian students for keeping the embassy hostages. This point is made in the dissidents' appeal which is addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet. 13 signatories representing a variety of human rights organizations including the free trade union movement and the Moscow branch of Amnesty International described the detention of the American hostages as a dangerous violation of international law and a challenge to detente that has provoked indignation throughout the world, but still--the appeal says--there's been no word or hint from the Soviet leadership containing even a semblance of protest or regret at the actions of what are called unbridled extremists led by a fanatic.

The appeal asks the Soviet Government to demand that the Iranian authorities release the hostages immediately. If they don't comply, it says, the USSR should withdraw most of its diplomatic representatitves from Iran until the hostages are released and proper working conditions are insured there for diplomats of all countries.

As one signatory of the appeal put it privately, this is an opportunity for the Soviet Union to stand up for the Americans for a change.

On the face of it there doesn't seem to be much chance of that happening. As the appeal was issued, the Soviet press was laying stress on reported American military movements near Iran and growing indignation against the Americans in the Middle East. The official news agency TASS said that by concentrating naval forces of Iran the United States was using crude pressure and gunboat diplomacy. The situation demanded maximum restraint, the agency said, and the threat to use armed forces against the sovereign country could not be justified in any way. All of which suggests that Moscow, which also once had good relations with the shah, is more interested in blaming the United States than helping it and that its ideological rivalry with Washington far outweighs any possible sympathy based on common interest.

IRANIAN PRESS REPORTS APPROVAL OF NEW CONSTITUTION

LD041103 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 4, TASS--In Iran, the results are being summed up of the referendum on endorsement of the draft new constitution, determining the state structure of the country after the overthrow of the monarchy. The Iranian press reports that, according to preliminary figures, the fundamental law has been approved by an absolute majority of votes.

A joint meeting of the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the Provisional Government of Iran was held here. The representative of the council, Habibi, speaking at the meeting, said that elections of the president and the Majlis (parliament) will be held in the country within the next two months. A permanent government will be formed in the country after the elections.

TASS NOTES ISSUE OF NEW COINAGE IN IRAN

LD041056 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 4, TASS--The issue of new money has been started in Iran. In circulation now there are already coins of various denomination. Instead of the shah's portrait on the obverse side of the coins in a garland of leaves is the denomination of the coin, and the reverse side--the lettering "Islamic Republic of Iran". New banknotes showing the Imam Reza memorial complex in Mashhad have been issued. The old money has not yet been fully withdrawn from circulation. But on most of it the shah's portraits are covered with a representation of the Iranian state insignia.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING IN MIDDLE-EAST SEEN AS NO SURPRISE

LD051043 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 30 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Don't Sow the Wind..."]

[Text] "Anti-Americanism has swept through the Near and Middle East," many Western press organs state today. It is being displayed in Iran, in Pakistan and in the Arab world.

But in fact what is surprising about this? Rain does not fall without clouds, an Arab proverb says. Indeed, was it not the mercenary, essentially colonialist, policy of the American oil and arms supply strategists that fed the storm clouds of popular anger that had long been gathering in the countries and regions where imperialism would like to perpetuate its dominance? A newspaper such as the Washington POST, for instance, highlights the following main reasons for the acute flareup of anti-American sentiments: the longstanding U.S. support for Israel and the close U.S. ties with the deposed Iranian shah's regime.

It is no accident that, London's FINANCIAL TIMES states, a "growth of hostility toward U.S. policy" in the Near East was noted at the conference of Arab leaders that has just ended in Tunis. The conference participants warned: Continuation of Washington's anti-Arab policy, which found expression in the signing of the Camp David agreements, will lead to adverse consequences for Arab-American relations. However, Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv may have hoped for "erosion" of the pan-Arab position elaborated at the preceding Baghdad summit, in Tunis the leaders of the Arab countries and the PLO again proved unanimous in their categorical opposition to the Camp David agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty. They stressed the Palestinian people's right to create their own independent state. They also confirmed all the sanctions previously adopted by the Arab countries against As-Sadat's regime, which has embarked on the path of capitulationism.

The organizers of the separate deals can see for themselves that the Arab peoples are not submissive pawns in their game, but the makers of their own destiny. Without them, behind their back, in defiance of their legitimate interests, no one is capable of insuring a lasting settlement of the Near East conflict, whose core is the Palestinian problem.

The path to such a settlement in the Near East has long been known. Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories it seized in 1967. The Palestinian people must be insured the opportunity to implement their right to self-determination and to form their own national state. All the Near East countries without exception must receive reliable international guarantees of their security.

Those who take comfort in the hope that time is on the side of imperialism and its stooges are deluding themselves. The present surge of anti-American, anti-Zionist sentiments in the Near and Middle East testifies with the utmost clarity to the ephemerality of such hopes.

However, inflammatory calls for military force to be used against Iran are not now ringing out only from the pages of certain American publications. Judging by press reports, various scenarios for military action are being laid out like a game of solitare in the corridors of power in Washington....

At his 23 November press conference in Bonn USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko gave a clear account of the Soviet stance in connection with the situation that has been created in Iran: "We advocate fulfillment of the relevant international convention on respect for the diplomatic immunity of the states' proper representatives....I would like to express the hope that a solution will be found to this issue, to the sides' mutual satisfaction. But the sides, including the United States, must show restraint and composure, and not allow emotions to go over the top."

"Aircraft carrier diplomacy" can only fuel the tension and raise it to a dangerous pitch. Statesmanship consists in reacting correctly with regard for the objective realities of today's world and seeking a peaceful, political solution to problems. Otherwise those who sow the wind must not complain they are reaping the whirlwind.

Saudi Arabia, Khartoum Demonstrations

LD041832 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Anti-American demonstrations have been staged in the eastern areas of Saudi Arabia. According to the Beirut AS-SAFIR, these took place particularly in the oil fields at Ra's at-Tannurah, Khafji and Safwah, with the demonstrators chanting slogans of solidarity with Iran. The paper said that the Saudi authorities set 20,000 soldiers against the demonstrators and that there were a number of killed and wounded as a result of the clashes.

Meanwhile in Khartoum, university student representatives handed a note to the U.S. Embassy in the Sudan demanding the handing over of the former shah to the Iranian authorities. They also called on President Carter to reconsider U.S. policy in the Middle East. According to SUNA the U.S. Embassy building in Khartoum was encircled by police forces for several hours.

ZA RUBEZHOM SCORES U.S. HORMUZ STRAIT PROTECTION PLAN

LD051231 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 49 Signed to Press 27 November 1979 carries on pages 10-11 a roundup of foreign press reports under the headline "Strait of Hormuz in the Pentagon's Sights." The roundup is prefaced by the following editorial introduction:

"Lately imperialist forces, and primarily the United States, have stepped up their activity to create hotbeds of tension in the regions of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Worried by the unprecedented growth of anti-American feelings, the expansion of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle in the Near and Middle East and the resolute opposition of the overwhelming majority of Arab and other countries situated there, particularly Iran, to the American-Israeli-Egyptian separate deal, Washington is attempting by military force to foist its hegemony on them and to restore its shaken positions in this strategically and economically important region of the world. It is building up its arsenal of armaments there and creating naval and air force bases, preparing to intervene by force in the internal affairs of independent countries. Taking advantage of the deterioration in American-Iranian relations, the Pentagon has moved up to the Persian Gulf large naval forces, including aircraft carriers with a great number of aircraft on board.

"The implementation of American imperialism's neocolonialist plans is being promoted by certain reactionary Arab regimes. Thus the 'plan to protect the Strait of Hormuz' put forward by the sultan of Oman recently, which envisages creating a kind of alliance of Persian Gulf countries with the support of the United States, Britain and the FRG, is part of the overall American plan.

"The peoples of the Arab East resolutely reject and condemn the Washington strategists' intention to establish control over the richest oil-producing region of the Persian Gulf.

"' Attempts nowadays to revive the colonialists' inglorious policy,' L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted in this connection, 'are doomed to inevitable failure if the peoples are on the alert and resolutely rebuff them in time.'"

The roundup which follows consists of reports and commentaries from various Middle Eastern and European sources on the U.S. wish to safeguard oil supplies from the Middle East, the plans for the "quick-reaction corps," U.S. and British naval maneuvers in the region, U.S. relations with the Sultanate of Oman, U.S. military bases in the areas as a "source of tension" and claims of CIA involvements in explosions on oil tankers.

SAUDI TROOPS FULLY IN CONTROL OF CAPTURED MOSQUE

LD040958 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, December 4, TASS--The Saudi authorities have flushed out the armed persons, who captured the Grand Mosque in Mecca on November 20, and fully control the situation. This was announced over Riyadh Radio by Saudi Arabia's Minister of the Interior Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH PDRY

LD031520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has approved and presented for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the treaty of friendship and cooperation between USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, signed in Moscow on 25th October.

Treaty Threatens No One

LD042226 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program: unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The USSR Council of Ministers has approved the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and referred it to the Supreme Soviet Presidium for ratification.

The treaty is based on the loyalty of both sides to the ideals of freedom, peace and progress. It is therefore possible to say with full justification that it is likely to play an important role not only in the deep social and economic changes which are being undertaken by the PDRY in the interest of the broad masses, but it is also a factor of peace and stability in the entire Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf regions.

In light of this it is not surprising that the treaty views with hostility by Western imperialist quarters which still wish to dominate this part of the world and lay down plans for military interference in the affairs of the countries of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf [as heard]. The Western propaganda media have resorted to lies alleging that the Soviet-PDRY treaty threatens the countries of the region.

In fact the treaty is not directed against any one either in the Red Sea or the Arabian Gulf regions. On the contrary it aims at changing these two regions into a zone of peace.

SUDAN WITHDRAWS SUPPORT FOR CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD030919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Sudan's Position"]

[Text] Khartoum--Sudan fully supports the decisions of the Tunis conference of Arab heads of state and government, ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, told the newspaper AL-AYYAM.

He stressed that the Sudan is prepared to play its part within the framework of the all-Arab strategy to attain the Arabs' chief goals: the liberation of all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and creation of an independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization--their sole legitimate representative.

In an interview for the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr said that Sudan views positively the decisions of the Baghdad summit conference and it does not support Egyptian President as-Sadat's "initiative" on concluding peace at the expense of the Arabs.

Political commentators regard these statements by the country's vice president as evidence of the evolution of Sudan's position vis-a-vis the Camp David accords. As is known, the Sudanese Government originally supported Egyptian President as-Sadat's policy of separate deals.

TUNIS SUMMIT RESULTS MEET WITH 'APPROVAL' OF ARAB PROGRESSIVES

LD031519 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[V. Solovyev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Tunis: Unity and Solidarity"]

[Text] A conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries has ended in the Tunisian capital. Taking part in its work were delegates from 20 countries and the PLO. In the course of the 3 days of discussions the conference elaborated a united Arab strategy in the struggle against Israeli aggression, against the shameful Camp David deal and for the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Special attention was devoted to the question of the tense situation in southern Lebanon.

Western calculations on introducing a split in the Arab countries' ranks have failed, which is indicated convincingly by the concluding declaration, which reasserts loyalty to the Baghdad conference resolution. Attention is drawn to the conference participants' determination to make use of economic measures of influence, including oil, in the struggle against Zionism and imperialism. In this connection it was decided to convene a special economic summit conference.

As Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stated: "The Arabs have taken up the challenge issued by American imperialism and Zionism and strengthened their unity and solidarity in the struggle for their rights." The positive results of the Tunis summit meeting have aroused the approval of the progressive public in Arab countries.

PRAVDA on Summit Outcome

LD031355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Vladimirov "Commentator's Column": "A Common Position"]

[Text] Tunis--The 10th pan-Arab summit meeting has been held in Tunis. It was attended by the leaders of 20 Arab League states and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). As is known, Egypt has been barred from the league since As-Sadat signed the separate treaty with Israel and the headquarters were transferred from Cairo to Tunis.

Despite the complex course of the talks the conference participants managed to elaborate a common position on a number of important issues. American imperialism and Zionism were named as enemies of the Arab nation. They were behind the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" aimed at splitting the Arab states' united front. The policy pursued by the United States in the Near East contradicts the interests of practically all the countries in this region and is directed, in particular, against their right to dispose of their own national resources. This is why the Tunis conference warned that the continuation of this course will have an adverse effect on Arab-American relations.

There was a special discussion of the situation in southern Lebanon. While the Arab leaders were holding talks on this issue rumors were being put about by certain circles behind the conference scenes predicting that this would mean the failure of the conference. The somber predictions were not borne out, however. The talks showed that the Arabs realize that the so-called "Lebanese crisis" was deliberately created by Zionism and international reaction. It cannot be solved without strict observance of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity with the simultaneous coordination of the actions of the country's government and the PLO in the struggle against the common enemy. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Tunis meeting participants. They reaffirmed that the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state.

The Arab leaders believe that Israel's withdrawal of forces from all occupied lands is an essential condition of a peaceful settlement of the Near East problem.

Many warm words were said at the Tunis conference about those forces and organizations which support the Arabs' just cause. The efforts of the socialist community states, which tirelessly advocate lasting peace and security in the Near East, were rated highly.

The 10th all-Arab conference will undoubtedly have an influence on the cohesion of the Arab countries in the struggle for a just Near East settlement.

PLO DELEGATION LEADER ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA PUBLIC MEETING

LD031956 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, December 3, TASS--The Soviet people warmly support the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom and national independence, unanimously approve of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, aimed at attaining a fair and durable peace in the Middle East. This was stated today by participants in a meeting of the public of Alma-Ata, the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan, devoted to the international day of solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine.

The head of the Palestinian delegation, now in Alma-Ata, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'abd Ar-Rabbo expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

UK PLANS TO SETTLE RHODESIAN PROBLEM WITHOUT PATRIOTIC FRONT

Carrington Statement

LD041518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Kazbek Basev]

[Text] At a press conference in London Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, said the British Government intended to implement its plan for a cease-fire in Rhodesia without the agreement of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Carrington stressed that the front's leaders had not acceeded to his demand to agree to the cease-fire plan before 30 November. Therefore, he said, London will act without them and with the support of Muzorewa and Smith.

As events show, Britain has already taken concrete steps to implement its plan. Thus, British General Ackland has been appointed commander of the forces to supervise the cease-fire in Rhodesia. At the same press conference the British foreign secretary said, moreover, that Britain was commencing the process of de jure recognition of Rhodesia. The candidate for the post of governor of that country during the transitional period has already been chosen. This will be the leader of the House of Lords, Soames, son-in-law of the late Prime Minister Churchill.

It should be stressed that London began implementing the Rhodesia settlement plan, which is to its own advantage and the advantage of the Muzorewa-Smith regime, even before completion of the conference on this question and without the agreement of the representatives of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Danger of War

LD041736 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] London, December 4, TASS--Correspondent Bryan Bunting reports:

Britain was opting for war in Rhodesia if it decided to end the Lancaster House negotiations without the agreement of the [Zimbabwe] Patriotic Front for a ceasefire.

This was the warning conveyed today by Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe after Lord Carrington had conveyed his intentions to go ahead with the agreement already reached with the Muzorewa puppet regime.

Lord Carrington had said the door was still open to the PF. "If he goes through that door without us he is deciding for war", said Joshua Nkomo in a television interview. "We are still ready to negotiate".

Robert Mugabe said the PF insisted that all South African forces must be removed from Zimbabwe forthwith. "There can be no independence for Zimbabwe if our country is occupied by foreign forces", he said.

"We will fight colonialism in whatever form it comes. Britain has the option. They can opt for peace or they can opt for war. If they decide for war we have a responsibility to our people to defend the revolution".

Robert Mugabe said it was wrong of Lord Carrington to claim that a constitution had been agreed. The PF, had insisted from the beginning that agreement was dependent on a ceasefire. Observers consider it likely Lord Carrington will hesitate before finally committing Britain to fighting side by side with the racists of Rhodesia and South Africa in defiance of Africa and world opinion.

Reaction in Salisbury

LD042246 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, December 4, TASS--The British Government's decision to debar the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe from participation in settling the Rhodesian problem, if the front does not accept the British proposals before the weekend, was enthusiastically taken in Salisbury. A spokesman of the illegal Smith-Muzorwea regime hurriedly came forward with a statement which in every way extolls the 'unbelievable patience' which the British delegation showed in the face of the allegedly intransigent stand of the Patriotic Front. Having described the British demarche as a 'right decision', he voiced hope that it will lead to a 'recognition of the existing regime of Rhodesia and the lifting of the sanctions'.

Literally twenty minutes after the promulgation by Lord Carrington of the new ultimatum to the delegation of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, an attempt was made on the life of S. Msipa, representative of the front, was made in the Rhodesian capital. His house was fired upon from automatic weapons by unidentified persons. Foreign observers saw a direct interconnection between the two developments. Msipa is known to have arrived in Salisbury by arrangement made at the conference in London. The authorities, however, in every way restricted his activities, forbidding him, in particular, to take part in political assemblies. British diplomacy's obvious inclination towards the Smith-Muzorewa regime at the London conference gave a still greater freedom to the Rhodesian authorities, pushing them to organizing a terrorist act.

Hopes for Legalization

LD042248 Moscow TASS in English 2227 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, December 4, TASS--Notwithstanding the fact that the conference on Rhodesia is going on in London's Lancaster House, the Salisbury parliament has already rubber stamped the Britain-elaborated draft future Rhodesian consitution. The 'deputies' practically unanimously endorsed the British version of a 'settlement' of the Rhodesian problem. Political observers point out in this connection that a different decision could hardly be expected. The point is that it is exactly the British formula that suits the illegal Muzorewa-Smith clique best of all. Muzorewa himself in his recent speech over the radio stated that the new constitution is the best the British Government ever provided for its former colonies. The leader of the Rhodesian racists, Ian Smith, spoke even more frankly, emphasizing that the whites will retain their influence in the future government and will hold several ministerial portfolios. The Rhodesian clique is thus openly making use of the London conference for an earliest legalization of its illegal regime. Besides, it is not being concealed in Salisbury that the British plan makes it possible to lift the economic sanctions against Rhodesia, and before the Rhodesian problem finds its real and genuine settlement. International recognition of Rhodesia and the lifting of the sanctions against it, Muzorewa emphasized in the same speech over the radio, will come about immediately after the British governor's arrival in the country. According to the Whitehall plan, the governor will exercise absolute power in the transition period.

MVD IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS HOLD MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD041549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "All-Union Conference"]

[Text] An all-union conference of ideological workers of internal affairs organs and internal troops has been held in Moscow and has discussed the state of and practical tasks for the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" and "On Improving Work in Safeguarding Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Law Violations."

Yu.M. Churbanov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, delivered the report at the conference.

Army General N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, delivered a speech at the conference.

CPSU Central Committee Department chiefs N.I. Savinkin and Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov took part in the work of the conference.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA CRITICIZES 'FAKE' SHOSTAKOVICH MEMOIRS

LD041525 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 November 1979 publishes on page 8, under the headline "A Pitiful Fake," a feature pegged to the publication in the West of "the so-called 'memoirs' of D.D. Shostakovich," as "told to and edited by S. Volkov."

The feature opens with a 1,000-word "letter to the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial office" from a group of Soviet composers--"pupils of D.D. Shostakovich and people who knew him closely"--who write of their "pain and indignation" at the "book published in New York by Harper and Row purporting to be D.D. Shostakovich's 'memoirs.'" The composers claim that "a very great deal" of the memoirs "has been made up by the true author of the book--S. Volkov," and they complain that "an operation to distort and falisfy the sense of the words has been carried out even on Dmitriy Dmitriyevich's [Shostakovich's] true remarks."

The composers reject the "scathing references" to other artists that the memoirs attribute to Shostakovich, asserting that these are incompatible with "Dmitriy Dmitriyevich's astonishing tact and politeness." Noting that attacks on his work, "and particularly the criticism in 1948 accusing D.D. Shostakovich and others of formalism," caused him "many bitter experiences," the composers nevertheless declare: "He courageously endured the unjustified accusations and with his music asserted his rightness and greatness over and over again." Rejecting the idea created "in Volkov's writing" that the composer "viewed with acute hostility everyone and everything around him in our society," the letter laments: "It is a pity that this shameful concoction has been picked up aborad by certain publishing houses and journals in a futile attempt to denigrate our country, Soviet culture and one of its best representatives--D.D. Shostakovich."

The feature continues with a 2,300-word commentary on the memoirs "from the editorial board." This admits that Shostakovich's "creative destiny was at times not easy" and, referring to the criticism to which he was subjected over the opera "Lady MacBeth of Mtsensk," declares: "It can be assumed that the unjustly insulted composer did indeed say the sharpest things in this connection.

"But to imagine that a man who hated his society and reviled the best masters of its culture could wholeheartedly accept, with the gratitude of which he often spoke, recognition from that society (and those masters!), join the Communist Party and devote his time to serving as a deputy and other social duties (and devote it selflessly, as is generally testified)--to imagine that is simply impossible for honest people."

Volkov, the commentary declares, "draws Shostakovich in his own image and likeness--as an anti-Sovietist and doubledealer," and "it is characteristic that in America itself the publication of the 'memoirs' has been accompanied not only by the customary propaganda boom but also this time by a quantity of well-founded doubts." The commentary stresses the "deep link between Shostakovish's creative work and the Soviet system, Soviet society and the Soviet people" and declares that "the Soviet system and Soviet society, discarding all that was unjust in assessment's of the composer's work, gave the artist the highest recognition and love." The commentary concludes: "Volkov's dirty fingerprints--that is what it has been easy to find on Volkov's manuscript! And those prints are certainly genuine."

The feature ends with a 500-word unattributed "official file" describing the background to Harper and Row's publication of Shostakovich's memoirs and the exchange of correspondence between Soviet officials and the publishers. The "official file" ends with the claim: "The American publishers themselves obviously do not believe in the authenticity of the so-called memoirs, otherwise they would have refrained from willfully publishing them, if only out of legal considerations. Unfortunately, they were guided by other considerations far removed from respect for the great composer's memory."

## All-Union Agency on Memoirs

LD041511 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Nov 79 p 9 LD

[All-Union Copyright Agency report under the rubric of "Continuing the Subject:" "Yet More About the Fake"]

[Text] A meeting with correspondents from REUTERS (Britain), the New York TIMES and the DAILY WORLD (United States) and STERN magazine (FRG) was held at their request at the All-Union Copyright Agency [VAAP] recently.

The journalists asked V.R. Sitnikov, deputy chairman of the VAAP Board, to comment on the copyright aspects of the publication in the United States of "Testimony. The Memoirs of Dmitriy Shostakovich: edited by Solomon Volkov."

V.R. Sitnikov noted that, as the press has already reported, on learning of the forthcoming publication of the book which the U.S. publishing house Harper and Row advertised as D.D. Shostakovich's memoirs, the VAAP, on instructions from the late composer's family and on the basis of the norms of the world copyright convention asked the publishing house to send it the text for familiarization purposes, pointing out that D.D. Shostakovich's family was not aware the composer had ever written a book of memoirs.

However, despite repeated appeals from the VAAP, Harper and Row disregarded the demands of D.D. Shostakovich's heirs, contending that the rights to the text belong to one Solomon Volkov, who compiled the "memoirs" on the basis of his talks with the composer. Then the publishing house stated: "Shostakovich's heirs have no rights to this work." The publishing house thus admitted that the real author of the so-called "memoirs" is not D.D. Shostakovich but S. Volkov.

In this connection, V.R. Sitnikov stressed, it seems strange that after the publication of this book, which is a typical fake, some Western radio voices are continuing to present it to the public as the composer's own book. A few days before this meeting the New York TIMES reasonably noted that despite their (the family's) request, until the end of last week neither the 41-year-old conductor (M. Shostakovich) nor the composer's widow had been given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the book published by Harper and Row. The same article reported that the family had frequently emphasized "its strong doubts regarding Volkov's allegations that he had spent many hours with Shostakovich. The composer's heirs stress that Volkov was never a close friend of the family." The New York TIMES published a detailed account of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA items on the publication of these pseudo-memoirs in the United States. In particular the report quoted from a letter by six Soviet composers to the newspaper's editorial office: "A great deal, a very great deal has been composed by the real author of this book--S. Volkov. But even genuine statements by Dmitriy Dmitriyevich, frequently well known and published, have been subjected to an operation which has falsified the meaning of his words."

Maksim Shostakovich, who took part in the meeting with correspondents at the VAAP, spelled out in detail his attitude toward this dishonest undertaking which, for Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Shostakovich's family, is an absolutely obvious one, sullying the bright image of his father--a great artist and humanist, citizen and patriot. Recounting the content of the talk with Maksim Shostakovich, the DAILY WORLD stresses the son's comment that the book "published in New York last month in no way reflects and does not represent the views of his father." The newspaper highlights in particular the fact that "the alleged memoirs were constructed by Volkov 'from memory' since the talks were not taken down in shorthand and not recorded on tape."

A REUTER report of the talks reprinted by many Western newspapers quotes M.D. Shostakovich's statement that "the book just published in the West as his father's memoirs is to a considerable degree a compilation of rumors and anecdotes collected from third parties." REUTER highlights M. Shostakovich's comment that the "book's compiler (that is, Volkov) met with his father only four times, for no more than 2 hours on each occasion."

Reporting the talk with Maksim Shostakovich, REUTERS unambiguously calls this lampooning work of Volkov's "the alleged memoirs of Shostakovich" and in conclusion reproduces a quotation from LITERATURNAYA GAZETA which called Volkov "a leech...sucking blood from the great composer" and the notorious "testimony a "petty forgery."

DAUGHTER SAYS KOSYGIN SUFFERING FROM 'SERIOUS ILLNESS'

LD031318 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The daughter of Aleksey Kosygin has admitted that her father is suffering from a serious illness but she has refused to give any further details on the state of health of the Soviet prime minister.

VIENNA SOURCE REPORTS CURBING OF JEWISH EMIGRATION BY USSR

AU031301 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1-2 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Philipp E. Gudenus report: "Soviet Union Curbs Jewish Emigration"]

[Summary] Since June the USSR has tightened the emigration regulations for Jewish citizens. This measure affected the influx of Jewish emigrees from the USSR for the first time in November:

After the record number of 4,700 Jewish emigrees from the USSR that passed through Austria in October, their number is expected to decline to 4,000 in November and, if the present trend continues, the monthly total may well go down to half this amount next winter. "Nevertheless it is to be assumed that this year about 50,000 Soviet Jews will be allowed to emigrate, more than ever before [in 1 year]. This was stated by Vienna quarters close to the emigres.

"According to the new regulations, only such Soviet Jews may emigrate who can produce an invitation from a close relative, in other words parents, children, brothers or sisters. In the past, the inviting party did not have to be a relative of the addressee. The reason for the restriction could be that far more Jewish Soviet citizens applied for emigration than had been expected by the authorities."

Last year, 30,000 out of the 140,000 persons who applied for exit visas were able to emigrate. "According to the Austrian interior minister, this year 23,049 persons emigrated from the USSR via Austria in the period January to end of August 1979. Despite the tightening of the regulations, the 'ideal mark' of 50,000 will probably be reached this year.

"The new regulations were applied for the first time in Odessa and Tashkent, where a particularly large number of applications for exit visas had been filed. Meanwhile, the new regulations are also being applied in the Ukraine. As has been learned from these regions, the authorities in some cases even no longer permit invitations to reach the addressees. At present, only one third of the emigrees actually go on to Israel--mostly Jews from Central Asia, and a few intellectuals. Those from large cities prefer to proceed to the United States or to Canada."

SHEVCHENKO APPOINTED UKRAINIAN BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU301435 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing A.T. Shevchenko Ukrainian minister of the building materials industry]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Aleksandr Tikhonovich Shevchenko Ukrainian minister of the building materials industry.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The city of Kiev, 23 November 1979.

Born in 1924, A.T. Shevchenko is a construction engineer and technologist. Demobilized from the Soviet Army in 1947, he worked as foreman and shop manager [nachalnik tsekha] at brick plants. Between 1955 and 1974 he was director of enterprises producing refractory goods and wall materials, manager of a building materials trust and main adminstration chief in the Ukrainian Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. Then he was appointed Ukrainian deputy minister of the building materials industry and, from 1977, branch department chief in the Ukrainian Gosplan.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA OFFICIAL ON JANUARY-OCTOBER PLAN PERFORMANCE, SHORTFALLS

LD050721 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Nov 79 p 1 LD

["Economic Review" by V. Garmash, deputy chief of the board of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "To Successfully Fulfill the Plan for the Year"]

[Text] The results of the work done by industry in the period January-October have been summed up. The output sales plan for the first 10 months of the year was 100.1 percent fulfilled. The plan for October was also fulfilled. Since the beginning of the year a considerable quantity of gas has been produced in excess of the plan, as well as a large amount of steel piping, automation and computer devices and equipment, equipment for the chemicals industry, passenger cars, tractors, agricultural machinery and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production, cultural and consumer goods, household goods and a number of other types of production.

The overall volume of industrial production increased by 3.6 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year, including a 5.4 percent increase in October (there was one more working day this October than last October).

High production growth rates were achieved in the gas industry, the chemical and petroleum machine building industry, the instrument making industry, the automobile industry, the livestock and fodder production machine building industry, the medical industry and--among the union republics--in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

The proportion of overall industrial production in the top quality category was 14 percent, including 35 percent in the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry, 45 percent in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and more than 37 percent in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

Labor productivity in industry increased by 2.6 percent as compared with January-October last year. An increase in labor productivity in excess of the target for the year was achieved in January-October in the gas industry, the chemical and petroleum machine building industry, the instrument making industry, the automobile industry, the livestock and fodder production machine building industry and a number of other sectors.

Some 74 percent of the increase in industrial production was achieved as a result of increased labor productivity. This is less than was planned in the calculations for the 1979 plan. Factors which affected this are the shortcomings in production and labor organization in a number of associations and enterprises, failure to fulfill targets for the introduction of new equipment and technology on schedule and the slow rate of production mechanization and automation, especially in freight-handling in warehouse units and sectors. Even in the machine building ministries, where this work is, as a rule, more highly mechanized than in other industrial sectors, almost every second worker in freight-handling and warehouse units and sectors works by hand. Reducing manual labor could help to speed up the development of the freight-handling machine building industry. In recent years,however, this sector's development rate has fallen and the production of basic manual labor mechanization equipment does not meet the increasing requirements.

The building, expansion and modernization of enterprises producing freight-handling equipment is substantially behind schedule.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out: "Back in 1973 an 8-year program for speeding up the development of the production of the relevant equipment was adopted. How is it being fulfilled? [paragraph continues]

If we take, for example, load-handling equipment, not one of the new plants envisaged by the program has yet been commissioned."

Even today there are delays in solving these questions. Construction has not yet begun on a number of enterprises and installations for the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality," stipulates that beginning with the 11th 5-year plan ministry, association and enterprise 5-year plans will set targets for the reduction of manual labor. Fulfilling those targets will be an important factor in increasing labor productivity in industry and throughout the national economy. This necessitates an increase in the development rate of the relevant sectors of the machine building industry and particularly the load-handling equipment and manual labor mechanization equipment sectors. Planning and economic organs must make the development of these sectors the focus of their attention.

An important factor in increasing industrial production efficiency is accelerating the startup of commissioned production capacities. Capacities commissioned in recent years in the Mozyrskiy and Syzran oil refiners and at the Chermkhovskiy open coal pit, the Kovdor mining and enriching combine, the Stakhanov ferroalloys plant, the Makeyev cotton spinning factory and the Bryansk worsted spinning factory are being started up successfully.

At the same time the startup of capacities for mineral fertilizers production at the Almalyk chemical plant, the Samarkand superphosphate plant and the Cherkassy azot association, for cement production at the Karachayevo-Cherkesskiy and the Navoi cement works and for ferroconcrete production at the Kirovgrad large-panel housing construction plant is not keeping pace with the set norms. As a result, the national economy is receiving considerably less industrial output than it should be.

Practice shows that, as a rule, enterprises which seriously tackle questions of disseminating progressive experience and of introducing effective labor organization methods successfully fulfill their plans and pledges. Their experience must be adopted by all labor collectives in the shortest possible time. This largely depends on the activeness of trade union organizations. Creative collaboration between subcontractors on the "workers' relay" principle is of great importance for solving the most important national economic tasks. Wherever team forms of labor organization are used there is a considerable increase in labor productivity and a reduction in lost working time and better use is made of equipment. The spread of the "achieving the team 5-year plan target with fewer personnel," "no laggards here" and other valuable initiatives is yielding success.

The promptness with which ministries and departments take steps to help enterprises that are behind schedule and the effectiveness with which measures to tighten up production discipline are implemented are also important. Industrial workers must tap every reserve in order to successfully complete the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEMS

ID291013 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 31 October G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a group of Soviet and foreign participants in the all-union school taking place in Baku on "Common Problems of the Theory of Stability, Invariance and Sensitivity of Control Systems."

The chairman of the school's organizing committee, Hero of Socialist Labor R.N. Petrov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, expressed cordial thanks for the creation of fine conditions which promote fruitful work by the school participants and spoke of successes in this important scientific sector and prospects for its development. He gave a high assessment of the activity of Azerbaijan scientists, in particular in the practical introduction of automated control systems into the national economy and noted the effectiveness of the use of such a system in the Elouavt installation at the Novo-Bakinskiy Vladimir Ilich Lenin oil refinery. Comrade Petrov stressed the importance of the work being carried out by the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Institute for Space Research into natural resources, which has become one of the country's major scientific and technical centers.

Prof G.M. Ulanov (Moscow) spoke of the significance of the all-union school for the further study of problems of the theory of stability, invariance and sensitivity and for the exchange of work experience by Soviet and foreign scientists.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, having warmly welcomed the sicentists, noted the importance of the problems they are researching in the theory of automated control systems and their significance in the country's national economy, in particular for Azerbaijan's oil refining industry. In this leading sector of the republic's industry, he said, questions of updating and modernizing equipment have been resolved actively in recent years and a great deal has been done in the sphere of automation and the introduction of automated control systems.

Improving production efficiency and work quality is the most important task set by the 25th CPSU Congress and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and speeches. Science and the wide utilization of its achievements in practice must play an important role in carrying out this task.

Speaking of the participation of scientists from the socialist countries in the all-union school, Comrade Aliyev stressed that meetings between colleagues promote the further development of socialist integration in science and the strengthening of fraternal ties between socialist community states.

In this connection G.A. Aliyev spoke highly of the great successes in joint space research being carried out by scientists from the socialist countries in accordance with the Intercosmos program and noted the great personal contribution to this work by Academician G.N. Petrov, chairman of the Intercosmos council.

Every Soviet person is proud that the USSR is a pioneer of space exploration and wishes our glorious space science new remarkable achievements.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev wished the participants in the all-union school fruitful work and expressed confidence that the scientists will successfully resolve the crucial tasks set by the party.

Taking part in the talk were: F.G. Akhmedov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department; K.G. Aliyev, Azerbaijan minister of higher and secondary specialized education; G.F. Sultanov, vice president of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, and Prof I.A. Ibragimov, director of the M. Azizbekov Oil and Chemicals Institute.

PRAVDA ON PROBLEMS, SHORTFALLS IN METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

LD031339 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November 1979 publishes on page 2, under the headline "Counter to Tradition" and as part of a feature entitled "Diary of All-Union Competition", a 1,400-word roundup of PRAVDA correspondent reports examining the reasons why "the country's metallurgists failed to fulfill the plan for the first 9 months of this year in terms of output sales." The editorial introduction to the roundup notes that "less steel and rolled metal were produced even than in the first 9 months of last year" and declares that "in a number of cases" the shortfall is "alarmingly large."

The roundup incorporates six short reports from metallurgical plants round the USSR noting the difficulties experienced with repair work, the delivery of metal pellets and fuel, poor labor discipline and a lack of coordination between associated enterprises. PRAVDA ends the roundup with the following editorial comments:

"Taken together, these six reports fom our correspondents provide in general a pretty motley picture of the problems and difficulties encountered by working people in ferrous metallurgy. Nevertheless, much that is common can be seen in them.

"The attention paid in the sector to developing socialist competition, primarily among associated collectives, has obviously been relaxed. 'With unusual thoughtlessness' collectives fail to fulfill mutual commitments and let one another--and consumers--down. The rich traditions cultivated in the sector over many years have to a considerable extent been lost. A lag in the 'logistical backup' of many plants has been revealed. Technological and labor discipline and the responsibility of cadres at various levels leave something to be desired. Many important provisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution 'On Measures to Further Develop Ferrous Metallurgy in Accordance With the 25th CPSU Congress decisions' remain to a considerable extent unrealized.

"We would like to hope that the lag in ferrous metallurgy is a temporary phenomenon and that the leading sector of industry will reach the end of the year and 5-year plan with high indicators that accord with our national economy's demands."

GOSBANK OFFICIAL WRITES ON BANKS, ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

LD031327 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 25 November 1979 publishes on page 2, under the headline "Banks and the National Economy" and the rubric "The Efficiency of the Economic Mechanism," a 2,100-word article by V. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board, outlining the ways in which banking operations can affect national economic efficiency in the light of the recent party-government resolution on improving planning and increasing the impact of the economic mechanism. After describing how the granting of loans to enterprises can permit improvements in productivity and quality, Alkhimov notes changes made by the resolution to the fixing of wage normatives to make these more dependent on "improvements in the end results" and complains of encountering "cases where certain higher economic organs arbitrarily change the wages normatives set for enterprises." To counter this practice Alkhimov calls for "improvements in the efficiency of monitoring the spending of the wages fund."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

## MID-NOVEMBER WEATHER WARMER THAN USUAL IN EUROPEAN USSR

LD041643 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Report by agrometeorologist N. Orlova under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] During the period 11-20 November the weather remained warm in the European territory of the USSR. Average air temperatures were 3-6 degrees higher than usual. Winter grain crops and perennial grasses grew throughout the period in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Northern Caucasus and the lower Volga Region, where maximum air temperatures rose to 10-18 degrees and in a number of rayons of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Krymskaya Oblast where temperatures reached 20-23 degrees. On some days winter grain crops and perennial grasses resumed vegetation in the southwest of Belorussia, in Lithuania and in parts of Latvia. In the rest of the USSR's European territory winter crops were in a state of winter dormancy. Minimum soil temperatures continued to range between minus 1 and minus 3 degrees.

The warm weather contributed to an intensive snow thaw. The snow-covered area receded considerably toward the northeast. By the end of the period winter grain crops were covered with snow northeast of a line running through Petrozavodsk, Yaroslavl, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Kazan, Ufa and Orenburg. The depth of the snow cover was mainly in the 6-16 cm range.

It was 1-4 degrees warmer than usual in the Transcaucasus. The weather in west Georgia was as warm as in summer. Guza-paya was being harvested in the cotton fields of Azerbaijan under mainly dry weather conditions.

It was considerably warmer in farming regions of West Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan. Average air temperatures during the period were 2-6 degrees higher than normal. In these areas winter crops were in a state of winter dormancy under a blanket of snow 9-13 cm deep and more than 20 cm deep in places. Minimum soil temperatures at the depth of winter crops' tillering nodes stayed within the range of minus 6 to minus 8 degrees.

It was 3-6 degrees colder than usual in the eastern half of East Siberia and in the Far East.

In the Central Asian republics and in southern Kazakhstan the weather remained dry and favorable to the completion of the cotton harvest. In the period 17-20 November frosts (between minus 1 and minus 7 degrees in the air) stopped cotton from vegetating in the southern rayons of Ashkhabadskaya and Maryyskaya oblasts and in Kashkadarinskaya, Surkhandarinskaya, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and Kulyabskaya oblasts. In more northerly oblasts cotton had by and large ceased vegetating in the period 5-10 November.

## GORBACHEV ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY, PRESENTS AWARD

LD031955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A session of the All-union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL], devoted to VASKhNiL's 50th anniversary, opened in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions in Moscow today. In connection with the anniversary, the academy has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner. The award ceremony was performed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary. In his speech he said, in particular:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] The Agricultural Sciences Academy is the leading scientific center in the field of the country's agriculture, water conservancy and forestry. Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the world's first Soviet socialist state, was at the source of its foundation. As early as during the first few months of Soviet power Lenin, working out the socialist construction program, considered it necessary to set up a central scientific-research establishment for agriculture.

It is with satisfaction that we note that over the past few years, VASKhNiL scientists scientists have made a new step in the working out of theoretical provisions and recommendations in the field of land cultivation and livestock breeding, new progressive technological systems, new ideas aimed at improving the forms and methods of organizing labor and production.

The achievements of scientists in the field of selection, remote hybridization, physiology and mechanical processes connected with cultivation of the land have met with wide acclaim. All this has, undoubtedly, been conducive to increasing the output from fields and farms, improving the utilization of the land, the main means of production.

It will, of course, be in order if, while duly noting the considerable contribution made by scientists to the development of agriculture, we at the same time concentrate our attention on the tasks still ahead of us, on unsolved problems which life sets for the agricultural sciences.

First and foremost, about the stability of cultivation of the land: This problem gives rise to particular concern. Not infrequently, considerable fluctuations occur in annual grain, or fodder harvest, or in other plant produce; they impede production, creating difficulties both in agriculture and in the economy as a whole. As is known, more than 70 percent of arable land is situated in our country in regions which do not have sufficient moisture, where droughts occur systematically.

I will now dwell on certain questions connected with the development of livestock breeding. This is at present one of the most acute and vitally important problems. As you remember, true measures aimed at a faster progress in livestock breeding were reviewed in depth at the July 1978 Plenum of the Central Committee.

At the recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Brezhnev emphasized that it was the primary duty of party committees, administrative and economic organs, specialists and those employed in agriculture to fulfill the decisions of the July Plenum to increase the production of meat in the country. [End recording]

End of Session

LD042124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] The jubilee session of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences ended its work in Moscow today. Special attention was paid to the development of the most efficient and reliable vehicles, the introduction of new plant varieties and animal breeds and the introduction of progressive technology in agriculture and animal farming. Outlines were given for developing a system of agriculture for every area, permitting an effective struggle to be waged against drought. It was also decided to accelerate the introduction of achievements of science into production in order to make more efficient use of the gigantic scientific potential.

Taking part in the work of the session was Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of ministries and departments of the country and foreign guests.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

SENIOR OFFICERS MARK MISSILE TROOPS DAY AT MOSCOW MEETING

LD041543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow and servicemen of the capital's garrison, devoted to Missile Troops and Artillery Day took place in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, on 19 November.

In the meeting's presidium were: L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Misisters; I.D. Serbin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; S.A. Afanasev, V.V. Bakhirev and P.V. Finogenov, USSR ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin; Army Gen G.K. Tsinev, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the Main Personnel Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense; V.I. Drugov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate; Col Gen M.G. Grigorev, first deputy commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces; Marshal of Artillery G.Ye. Peredelskiy, commander of Ground Forces missile troops and artillery; Army generals and marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, veterans of the Strategic Rocket Forces and the artillery, workers in the defense industry, designers and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations in the capital.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by N.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Amid stormy applause those present elected an honorary presidium for the meeting comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

D.V. Kazarinov and N.K. Semenov, representatives of Moscow enterprises, and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, warmly welcomed the missile and artillery men.

Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, addressed the meeting. The missile and artillery troops, loyal sons of the Soviet people, he emphasized, ardently approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and are always ready together with servicemen in other branches and categories of troops to carry out their patriotic and international duty to defend the socialist motherland and the cause of peace and socialism.

The meeting participants adopted a greeting letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the ceremonial meeting a festive concert took place.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL TASKS OF MILITARY PRESS

LD050727 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Important Tasks of the Military Press"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate was the venue for a conference of military press workers which heard reports by Col I. Babenko, chief editor of the journal AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA and Capt P. Burikov, responsible editor of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet newspaper BOYEVAYA VAKHTA, on the progress of editorial collectives in fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The conference noted that the military press had reacted to the Central Committee resolution as a militant, scientific and concrete program of struggle for increasing the efficiency of propaganda for communist ideals and the spiritual values of developed socialism and intensifying their influence on people's consciousness and behavior and on our practical affairs. In military journals and newspapers a conspicuous place is occupied by items devoted to topical problems of communist building, strengthening the country's defense, improving the combat might of the army and navy and educating personnel. There has begun to be more drive, initiative and creative searching in the activity of editorial collectives.

At the same time some military journals and district, group and fleet newspapers have not entered into the work of further increasing the efficiency of press propaganda with sufficient energy. Items raising major and topical problems have been appearing on their pages only rarely. Experience of agitation, propaganda and political and educational work among servicemen is not generalized in depth and detail in all press organs. Items which are published are not always closely linked with the tasks facing the personnel.

The conference drew the attention of editorial collectives to the need for broader and more active preparations for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and to the need to show more clearly the progress of socialist competition and the servicemen's fulfillment of the Lenin's behest--to always be ready to defend the motherland. It is a matter of honor for every press organ, through items of impassioned and profound content, to mobilize personnel to achieve high indicators in combat and political training and in increasing combat readiness in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.'

The military press' most important task is to give every possible help to commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations in implementing the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." It is necessary to use to maximum advantage the powerful force of our press so that every serviceman is surrounded by ideological influence, and so that the quality and efficiency of ideological and educational work meets the party's high demands.

Adm A. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, addressed the conference.